

EC Asks Monetary Reform

Europeans Want Talks to 'Parallel' Trade Discussion

By Axel Krause

PARIS — Despite earlier U.S. rejection of such linkage, the European Community insisted Thursday that an agreement to reform the international monetary system must accompany the proposed start of trade liberalization negotiations early in 1986.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations, said at the opening of a two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that there must be "parallel progress" on trade liberalization and on monetary reform. This was one of three conditions he outlined for the EC's support of a U.S. call for trade talks.

The two other conditions, Mr. de Clercq said, called for enforcing existing agreements on easing trade barriers and for obtaining a strong commitment from Japan to begin the market-opening and trade liberalization package that was announced Tuesday. This reform is to be conducted over the next three years.

He described the Japanese package as "tailor-made for the U.S. like a suit for Uncle Sam," and indicated it provided little immediate interest to the 10-nation EC, which also has been seeking greater access to Japanese markets.

Although EC foreign ministers first outlined their wish for parallel talks on March 19, EC officials and OECD delegates said Mr. de Clercq's statement was the strongest to date and was aimed at "deliberately pressuring Washington to talk and perhaps act on monetary reform," an official said.

A U.S. official, speaking privately, said, "We do not think that you will see much of a positive response, or any give" on the EC proposal from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker Jr., who is leading the U.S. delegation. Mr. Baker is expected to comment on the issue Friday.

Mr. de Clercq suggested that the concurrent talks could be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency comprising about 90 nations that establishes and enforces trade rules among its members, and the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, which advises the IMF board.

The goal of monetary reform talks, the EC official said, should be aimed at easing the "erratic behavior" of the U.S. dollar, and the effects of high U.S. interest rates on industrialized and developing countries.

The French government would like to see agreement to organize a special meeting on monetary reform held at the end of this year under the auspices of the IMF interim committee, a senior French official said.



A crowd gathered Thursday around the gallows of Kober Prison in Khartoum after thousands of prisoners were freed following the military takeover on Saturday in Sudan.

Qadhafi, Asserting 'Sudan Is Ours,' Warns Reagan Not to Interfere There

By Henry Kamm

TRIPOLI — Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi says that President Ronald Reagan's "nose will be cut" if the United States interferes in Sudan.

"Reagan has nothing to do with Sudan," the Libyan leader said in English to an American reporter after a news conference here. "Sudan is ours, not an American matter. Reagan must take care of his country, and he has big problems there. He doesn't interfere here, or his nose will be cut."

Despite mounting evidence that the new Sudanese government of General Abdel Rahman Swaroudhab has no Libyan links, Colonel Qadhafi continued what diplomats consider to be an attempt to take credit for the downfall of President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Mr. Nimeiri was overthrown in a bloodless coup Saturday as he was returning home from an official visit to Washington.

Colonel Qadhafi described the Sudanese people as brothers of Libya. "We love them and support them," he said.

In his news conference, which was attended by about 30 Western reporters invited to this usually closed country, Colonel Qadhafi lashed out in many directions.

His targets, besides the United States, included Zionists and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

He defended radio programs that have been broadcast to Tunisia and Morocco in recent weeks urging people there to kill their Jewish minorities. The broadcasts are believed by Western officials to originate from a seaborne "pirate" station organized by Libya.

Colonel Qadhafi said the broadcasts came from southern Lebanon, and he did not discuss who organized them.

Beijing Bars U.S. N-Arms

Conventional Weapons Only In Port Visit

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — Hu Yaobang, the leader of China's Communist Party, has said that China and the United States have agreed that U.S. Navy ships would not be carrying nuclear weapons when they make a port call in China in a few weeks.

U.S. officials immediately denied that there had been any formal change in the American policy of refusing to confirm or deny whether U.S. ships making port calls carry nuclear weapons. But one official in Washington said that since the port call to Shanghai would be largely ceremonial it was "logical" that the vessels would be conventionally armed.

The U.S. refusal to provide explicit assurances on this question to Australia, New Zealand and Japan in the past has provoked political controversies in those countries. In February, New Zealand banned U.S. warships from making port calls in the absence of confirmation that they carried no nuclear weapons, which led the United States to cancel joint naval exercises with New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Hu, widely considered to be the heir apparent to China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, told journalists from Australia and New Zealand on Wednesday that China had insisted that the U.S. warships respect China's sovereignty and not carry nuclear weapons in Chinese waters. His remarks strongly suggested that the United States had not contested the Chinese condition for the visit.

He is to begin a trip to Australia and New Zealand on Saturday.

In his meeting with the journalists, Mr. Hu said, in answer to a question, that the U.S. Navy's port call would be "an informal visit" by a "conventional warship."

Asked if this meant the United States had assured China that the ships would not carry nuclear weapons, Mr. Hu said: "That is already understood between China and the United States. There is agreement. As they will enter Chinese territorial waters, that is our sovereignty, so they have to give their consent."

As a result of navy-to-navy negotiations that were agreed upon last August during the visit here by Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr., three U.S. destroyers are expected to make a port call next month at Shanghai, the first such U.S. Navy visit to China in nearly four decades. A U.S. admiral is expected to be aboard.

Mr. Hu's remarks came at a sensitive time. China has just reopened a new round of negotiations in Moscow over possible normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Hu's remarks could deflect potential Soviet criticism of China's military cooperation with the United States at a time when Beijing and Moscow appear to be trying to improve general relations.

Other observers noted, however, that Mr. Hu has a reputation for "shooting from the hip" by speaking bluntly or prematurely about the nuances of diplomatic and political exchanges.

When China readjusted its foreign policy a few years ago and reinforced its independent posture with respect to the United States and the Soviet Union, it shifted to a more open sympathy for peace movements around the world.

New Zealand's Reaction

New Zealand, whose relations with the United States are strained because of a ban on visits by nuclear ships, Thursday reacted cautiously to Chinese suggestions that Washington had relaxed its policy of not allowing U.S. warships carrying nuclear arms. Reuters reported from Wellington.



Enver Hoxha

U.S. Aide Seeks to Lower Expectation on Summit

By David Hoffman

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan wants to hold a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, possibly this fall at the United Nations, but he believes a full-scale summit conference would require more time and preparation, according to the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Mr. McFarlane said Wednesday that "there need not be a specific agenda" for a meeting, and that the climate in U.S.-Soviet relations seems to justify a meeting. But, he added, "You shouldn't have high expectations."

Soviet actions in the months ahead could affect the timing of a meeting, Mr. McFarlane said.

He said the administration believed that extensive talks with the Russians would be required in advance of a summit conference, but would not be needed for a get-acquainted meeting for the two leaders. He noted that past summit meetings had raised expectations of improved U.S.-Soviet relations that were not fulfilled.

Administration sources said that Mr. McFarlane's comments were intended to signal that a meeting at the United Nations this fall was likely, but to discourage speculation that it would produce substantive results.

"There probably will be one, but don't get your hopes up for an arms-control agreement," said a senior official.

Officials said Mr. Gorbachev's announcement Sunday of a freeze on Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which was denounced as a propaganda ploy by the United States, would not block a meeting this fall. But a senior official said that a repeat of such

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Hoxha Dies in Albania

Stalinist Ruler Had Rifts With Soviet, China

By Reuters

VIENNA — Enver Hoxha, who led Albania through four decades of strict Stalinism and ideological breaches with both Moscow and Beijing, died in Tirana on Thursday. He was 76.

Mr. Hoxha was the longest serving leader of any communist country.

The man who is most likely to succeed Enver Hoxha is a quiet, ideological purist. Page 2.

His death was reported by Albania's official ATA press agency and broadcast by Radio Tirana. The funeral was set for Monday.

ATA said that President Ramiz Alia, 59, the head of state, would lead the funeral commission, a sign that he could be expected to assume the mantle of party power.

The official announcement said Mr. Hoxha's heart stopped beating at 2:15 A.M. Thursday. He had suffered from heart disorders since 1973 as a result of diabetes, which he had fought since 1948, ATA said.

Defiant Leadership

Wolfgang Saxon of The New York Times reported from New York:

Albania maintained its independence under Mr. Hoxha's defiantly Stalinist leadership for the longest period in well over four centuries. But his unrelenting Stalinism and Maoism left Albania with few friends abroad as it broke with a succession of more powerful foreign benefactors.

Albania was one of the first communist states to denounce the revisionism of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, siding with Stalin. Then, Mr. Hoxha cut his ties with Moscow when it, too, turned revisionist under Stalin's successors.

As economic and military bonds with the communist countries of Eastern Europe atrophied by the late 1960s, Mr. Hoxha relied heavily on China for material support. He became a vocal supporter of Mao when he found himself relatively isolated in his rivalry with the Kremlin.

But the thaw in Chinese-American relations in the 1970s chilled Albania's friendship with Beijing, and, over the last two years, their cordiality turned into a rift that stopped just short of a break in diplomatic relations.

Through it all, Mr. Hoxha maintained

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Expands Pullout in Lebanon

By Reuters

NABATIYEH, Lebanon — The Israeli Army carried out a major part of the second phase of its withdrawal from Lebanon on Thursday, pulling out its forces from hostile Shiite Muslim terrain in Nabatiyeh and the surrounding area.

As the last tanks rumbled out of nearly deserted Nabatiyeh, helicopters flew overhead, dropping leaflets warning the population of stiff Israeli retaliation if guerrilla attacks continued.

The Nabatiyeh Triangle, a sparsely populated pocket of hill country of about 115 square miles (300 square kilometers), makes up only 3 percent of Lebanese territory but has been the scene of daily attacks on Israeli forces.

Israel, which at one point occupied a third of Lebanon, now holds about 19 percent, according to army figures. Military sources said the redeployment Thursday along the Litani River placed the front line about nine miles (15 kilometers) north of the border. In some places, the line is within three miles.

King Hussein and Yasser Arafat meet for new talks on their Middle East peace plan. Page 2.

The harassment of Israeli forces continued until the last minute. Only hours before the troops left Nabatiyeh, a major Palestinian guerrilla base before the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, two rockets exploded near an Israeli outpost but caused no casualties.

The pullback — the second since Israel announced in January that it was withdrawing from Lebanon — means that some Israeli border settlements once again will be within range of guerrillas' rockets, military sources said.

Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, who flew here to watch the operation, denied that the withdrawal posed an immediate security danger for Israel.

U.S. Study Shows IUDs to Be a Cause of Infertility

By Christine Russell

WASHINGTON — The first direct evidence linking intrauterine devices to infertility has been disclosed, prompting U.S. medical scientists to warn that young childless women generally should avoid using IUDs if they wish to have children in the future.

Two major federally sponsored studies of American women, released Wednesday, suggested that at least 88,000 may be unable to have children because of reproductive damage following the use of an IUD, a small plastic or copper-wrapped plastic device implanted in the uterus to prevent pregnancy.

Childless women of the IUDs are twice as likely to become infertile as women who do not use the birth control devices, the researchers said.

The studies found that fertility problems linked with IUDs involve "tubal infertility," in which the fallopian tubes are damaged, preventing the egg from traveling from the ovary to the uterus.

Researchers have long believed that IUD use increases the incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease because the device's "tail," which leads out of the uterus into the vagina for removal, may provide a means for bacteria to move into the reproductive organs.

are using them now. Of the 1.1 million childless women have used an IUD, the center estimates, 275,000 are current users.

The new studies found that women who have not yet given birth are twice as likely to become infertile if they have used IUDs as women who have never used them.

Dr. Janet R. Daling, a University of Washington researcher who headed a study of 318 women in the Seattle area, said that women who wished to have children "should use some other method."

Dr. Daniel W. Cramer of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, who headed a national study involving 4,185 women, said IUD use should not be a birth-control method of "first choice" for women who have not had children.

But the researchers, and officials with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which funded the new studies, also said the increased risk of infertility varied widely, depending on the type of IUD used.

Plastic IUDs, particularly the discontinued Dalkon Shield, carried the highest risk, while the copper-wrapped IUDs now in wide use were the safest, with only a modest elevation in risk.

AL HERALD TRIBUNE... 10 YEARS... TRANSCO... COOPER T. JAMES... PAGE 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Decentralization Changes French Politics

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

CHAMBERY, France — When the French Socialist Party came to power in 1981, one of its major goals was to transform politics in this country by giving local areas more control over their own affairs.

The word of the day was "decentralization," an idea, not exactly a new one, now embodied in 535 pages of legislation intended to take power away from the national bureaucracy, with its historic center of Paris, and give it to the towns and the departments of provincial France.

Many aspects of the Socialist program, particularly its economic aspects, have been sidetracked in the four years since the Socialist victory. But "decentralization," according both to national and local officials, has slowly taken root, changing habits and modifying the way this country functions.

As the months have gone by, the local officials have become aware of their authority, and they have tried to gain more. They have fought for buildings, cars and money with the prefects, or prefects, the heads of departments in France, some of whom resented their loss.

Local officials have begun, in the view of some here, to form a new political class, one which, for the first time in recent French history, will contemplate the prospect of political careers not only in Paris but in local towns and counties.

"Take a mayor of a small town," an official at the Ministry of the Interior and Decentraliza-

tion said. "Before, he wore his sash and presided at weddings. Now, decentralization permits an elected official to really be an elected official, to do more than make speeches."

In technical terms, a basic law of 1982 passed by the Socialist majority in the National Assembly took power away from prefects, representatives of the state who have been appointed by

Local officials have begun, in the view of some people, to form a new political class.

the national government since the days of Louis XIV. The authority to run schools, build roads, raise money and devise social aid programs, among other things, was turned over to elected officials, whose previous power, officials say, was mostly symbolic.

In Chambery, the capital of the Alpine department of Savoie, near the border with Italy, people talk of decentralization in near folkloric terms as ushering in a new era.

Perhaps its most visible manifestation was the partitioning of the imposing medieval castle that has long been the seat of the local government. An affair of towers and crenellations, it was until recently in the hands of the prefect; now, the fashionably remodeled portion of the castle belongs to the departmental assembly, known as the General Council.

"The prefect didn't want to let the rooms go," the council president, Michel Barnier, said, recounting an episode comparable with others throughout the country. "But I fought for them."

"Before," said Mr. Barnier, a right-of-center political figure who at age 31 has already gained a reputation nationally, "all the projects were drafted by the prefect. All the decisions were taken by him. All of the work was done by the prefect. Now, all of the work is done by me."

The overall program has been criticized in the French national press for several shortcomings. It has spawned a new bureaucracy in local areas, while the national bureaucracy has not been reduced. Some critics have charged that its most visible effect in the three years since the basic legislation was passed has been the efforts by local assemblies to take over the property of the prefect.

But many say they believe the important long-term effect of decentralization will be the elevation of local office holding into something more than a largely ceremonial function.

Mr. Barnier has his preferred projects. One is to convert a nearby air force base scheduled to be closed by the French military into an industrial park where, he hopes, the region will be able to attract investments in high technology.

Another, promoted by glossy brochures and a good deal of international travel by Mr. Barnier and his team, is to have the 1992 Winter Olympic Games awarded to Savoie.



U.S. DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., right, and Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois, placing a wreath on a war memorial at the Piskaryov Memorial Cemetery on Thursday.

Ramiz Alia: A Guardian Of Albania's Ideology

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ramiz Alia, who is expected to assume the formal leadership of Albania's ruling Communist Party, has for nearly two years been doing the job of his predecessor as well as his own as president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Enver Hoxha, who died Thursday after heading the party from November 1941, had become so ill since the summer of 1983 that he was unable to do more than appear at official functions, and then only infrequently.

Mr. Alia, nearly 16 years his junior, began a series of visits to provincial capitals in August of 1984, making speeches along the way. In this sense the succession was ordained by General Hoxha.

In commemorating Mr. Hoxha's 75th birthday in October 1983, Mr. Alia declared in a speech: "Our party has had the great luck to have at its head such a leader as Comrade Enver Hoxha, loyal disciple and follower of the deeds of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, a leader who is characterized by the political wisdom, the ability to be oriented in every situation, the far-sightedness and courage to adopt correct decisions and at the proper time."

Prior to his elevation to the inner circle of the Tirana leadership, Mr. Alia, 59, had held a key position in the party's central committee, assigned to oversee ideological questions from 1958. It was a critical time, because Albania had begun to extricate itself from 10 years of dependence on the Soviet Union and to seek closer ties with China. The Russians had established a

strong presence in Albania, building airfields and a submarine base at the heavily fortified island of Sazan, in addition to such nonmilitary projects as the palace of culture in Tirana.

Mr. Alia's task then was to help prepare party members for the swing away from allegiance to Moscow and toward support of China's policies, including Mao Zedong's "Cultural Revolution."

Ramiz Alia was born Oct. 18, 1925, in the northern Albanian city of Scutari. According to unconfirmed reports, his Moslem parents had migrated from Kosovo, the predominantly Albanian region that was accorded to the Kingdom of Serbia in the settlements that ended Turkish rule in the western Balkan territories in 1912.

As a northern Albanian of Moslem origin, Mr. Alia is considered a Gheg, the designation of the dialect used by the clans of the north. By contrast, Enver Hoxha was a Tosk from southern Albania, where the majority of the people are of Roman Catholic or Orthodox origin. With the exception of Mr. Alia, nearly all of the Hoxha leadership also are of Tosk origin.

Mr. Alia attended a French school in Tirana during the late 1930s and was politically active as a student. He joined the Communist-led National Liberation Army at 19, traveling to the hill town of Ythush to volunteer for the newly formed 7th Shock Brigade in early 1944, and fighting in what were essentially guerrilla actions against the retreating German Army.

After the war, Mr. Alia was appointed secretary-general of the Union of Working Youth of Albania organization in 1946 and served in that post for nine years, except for a brief stint in the party's agitation-propaganda apparatus in 1948. He was named minister of education in 1955 and left that post three years later to become a full-time party official.

When the Communist Party changed its name to the Albanian Labor Party in 1948, the year of the Soviet Bloc's break with Yugoslavia, Mr. Alia was elected to the ruling Central Committee. While still in his early thirties, he was made a candidate member of the governing Politburo and a full member of that body in 1961.



Ramiz Alia

Enver Hoxha Dies, Led Albania for 40 Years

(Continued from Page 1)
tained his grip on the helm, foiling plots, presiding over bloody purges and mass imprisonments of opponents or those not quick enough to heed official course changes.

Mr. Hoxha repressed religion, true to his dictum that Albania had been made into "the world's first atheist state, whose only religion is Albanianism." Mosques and churches were closed, and even a simple prayer became a transgression.

Ethnic minorities among the 2.8 million people of Albania were harassed to the extent, for instance, that thousands were forced to change Greek-sounding names, were forbidden to possess Greek books or sing Greek songs.

Enver Hoxha was born on Oct. 16, 1908, in Gjirokastra, an old market center in southern Albania. His father was a Moslem cloth merchant. He was educated at the French secondary school in Korca and, at 22, he left his homeland to study natural science in France at Montpellier University.

In France, he met the chief editor of the Communist newspaper L'Humanité, for which he wrote a series of articles. In 1934, he was appointed secretary to the Albanian consulate in Brussels, where he took a law course and continued writing for the French paper.

Because his articles were critical of the Albanian government, then a monarchy, his consular appointment was canceled after two years, but he managed to return home to teach French. His continuing attacks on the government resulted in a brief jail term in 1939.

When Mussolini's Italy conquered Albania later that year, Mr. Hoxha went underground to become the founder and leader of the

Hussein, Arafat Discuss Peace Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat have held talks here on their joint Middle East peace effort, an aide to the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader said.

The meeting Wednesday night was the first between Hussein and Mr. Arafat since they signed an accord Feb. 11 committing them to work together for a Middle East peace settlement with Israel.

The Arafat aide, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said the two leaders "agreed to continue discussing" the peace initiative.

He said they also discussed the attacks by Israel on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, and Jordan's proposal for a United Nations discussion of the attacks.

Mr. Arafat conferred for three

hours Thursday with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai of Jordan.

The two agreed on "several joint steps to be taken at the Arab and international levels" to strengthen the joint initiative between Jordan and el-Fatah, the mainstream PLO faction that is led by Mr. Arafat, state-run Radio Jordan said. No details of the steps were given.

The Feb. 11 agreement has prompted a mixed response from the parties involved. Israel, Syria and the United States, all of which the agreement envisions as participants, have criticized the accord to varying degrees.

The Hussein-Arafat plan has been bobbled by the U.S. refusal to meet with recognized PLO members and the PLO's insistence that its leaders be included in any delegation leading to peace talks.

In a related development, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, left Washington on Thursday for a Middle East visit that is to include Amman, and U.S. officials indicated that if there was progress in his talks there, Secretary of State George P. Shultz might visit the area in May. (AP, UPI)

■ Israeli-Egyptian Contacts

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel received a message from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Thursday as part of ongoing contacts aimed at improving relations between the countries, according to sources quoted by United Press International in Jerusalem.

The message, the contents of

which were not disclosed, came amid preparations for a visit to Cairo next week by Ezer Weizman, an Israeli minister without portfolio. The trip is officially termed private but sources said Mr. Weizman would meet with Mr. Mubarak and other officials.

■ Palestinian Role Backed

Mr. Shultz was quoted as saying in an interview published Thursday that Palestinians should be involved "in every stage" of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The newspaper Davar said that Mr. Shultz also reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the 1982 plan put forth by President Ronald Reagan that called for Palestinian self-government in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

English-Language Daily To Publish in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — The International Courier, an English-language daily newspaper funded by British and American investors, is scheduled to begin publication here Friday.

The 24-page newspaper will have an initial press run of 12,000 and eventually will print editions in Milan, Florence and Venice, said Roberto Scio, an Italian businessman and the paper's publisher. The city's most recent English-language newspaper, the Rome Daily American, went out of business in 1983.

Union Carbide, Citing Indian Stance, Says It Won't Reopen Bhopal Plant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Union Carbide Corp. said Thursday it was closing its chemical plant in Bhopal, India, because the government had refused to let it reopen the factory, the site of a gas leak in December that killed more than 2,000 people.

A company statement, issued in Bombay, said government officials had made it "absolutely clear that permission to restart the factory will not be given."

A Union Carbide official said in Bombay that although the plant was not functioning,

the company had continued to pay full wages to its 632 employees.

Another company official said the factory's license expired Dec. 31 and had not been renewed. The workers at the Bhopal plant have been given notice, he said.

The government of Madhya Pradesh state, which had said previously that the plant would not be allowed to reopen, said Thursday the factory would be closed officially on July 11.

The factory has been under government control since the leak of the gas, methyl isocyanate. (AP, Reuters)

Qadhafi Calls Sudan 'Ours,' Warns U.S. Not to Interfere

(Continued from Page 1)

threats of terrorism in the United States, Colonel Qadhafi at first refused to reply. To repeated questions, he offered ambiguous answers suggesting that the new command would act only in the Arab world but would retaliate elsewhere if attacked.

■ Agreement on Civilian Rule

Political and union leaders said Thursday night that Sudan's new military rulers had agreed to the formation of a civilian caretaker government, Reuters reported from Khartoum, Sudan.

The statement was issued by a group of professional unions and political parties that have been negotiating with the military leaders who overthrew President Gaafar Nimeiri on Saturday.

The agreement specified that the 12 months following the naming of a caretaker government would be a period of transitional military rule, the statement said.

■ Policy Review

White House officials acknowledged there had been confusion about Mr. Reagan's plans for a session with Mr. Gorbachev caused in part by suggestions from senior officials that the administration was insisting on extensive preparations.

They said this was the case for a full-scale summit but they wanted to make it clear that Mr. Reagan

WORLD BRIEFS

Contadora Bloc Resumes Peace Talks

PANAMA CITY (AP) — After a two-month hiatus, the Contadora group reopened peace talks Thursday with representatives of five Central American nations and studied a Canadian proposal that reportedly would help verify compliance with a possible peace treaty in the region.

Deputy foreign ministers from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and the four nations working together as the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia — began two days of talks that were to center on verification of treaty provisions. That issue stalled the Contadora talks last fall. Another attempt at negotiations broke down in a diplomatic dispute in mid-February.

Panama's deputy foreign minister, José María Cabrera, said the negotiators would consider "some very interesting suggestions from the Canadian government." He would not elaborate. But diplomatic sources not directly involved in the talks said that the Canadians had offered an inspection force to oversee treaty compliance.

U.S. Links Aid to Philippine Reforms

MANILA (UPI) — U.S. officials said Thursday that American aid to the Philippines would depend largely on how the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos responds to demands for democratic reforms.

In private meetings with Americans this week, both Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, gave assurances that they were undertaking political and economic reforms. Mr. Marcos has been in power for 20 years.

"We're going to watch very carefully to see if those things he did say would be addressed in fact being addressed," said Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "If we don't see the kind of response that we think we ought to," he said, "I think you're going to see a Congress of the United States that is going to become more restive and less willing to be patient."

India to Investigate Anti-Sikh Rioting

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian government, in a major move to head off a new confrontation with Sikh militants in the state of Punjab, said Thursday that an independent judicial commission would investigate the anti-Sikh rioting that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October.

In a statement in Parliament, the administration also lifted the ban on a militant Sikh student organization accused of instigating a violent campaign for a separate Sikh state.

The announcement came only two days before the start of a threatened new agitation by the Akali Dal, the Sikhs' main political party. Officials fear the agitation could spawn a new wave of demonstrations and violence in Punjab, the only state where Sikhs constitute a majority.

Pakistani President Appoints Cabinet

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has named and sworn in Pakistan's first civilian cabinet since martial law began eight years ago.

Mohammed Khan Junejo, a British-trained agronomist, took office as prime minister March 23. The appointments Wednesday of 13 cabinet ministers and seven ministers of state were another step in General Zia's program to move toward civilian rule. He has said martial law will be lifted when the civilian government appears stable.

The president left afterward on a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, a government spokesman said. The spokesman gave no indication whether General Zia will meet with Saudi authorities.

Spanish Court Rejects Abortion Bill

MADRID (AP) — Spain's Constitutional Court rejected a legislative bill Thursday that would have legalized abortion under limited circumstances.

The bill was drafted 18 months ago in the Cortes with the Socialist government's backing and was appealed immediately by the rightist Popular Alliance party. It would have permitted abortion in cases where the mother's life would be endangered by childbirth, the fetus was malformed or the pregnancy resulted from rape.

The court declared the bill unconstitutional, saying it ran counter to the 1978 constitution guaranteeing Spanish citizens the right to life and to moral integrity. Abortion is illegal in Spain and carries penalties that include fines and imprisonment for abortionists and women who undergo abortions.

European Heart Patient Is Improving

STOCKHOLM — Europe's first artificial heart patient is continuing to do well and has begun eating normal hospital food, a spokeswoman at Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm said Thursday.

A hospital spokeswoman said the patient, identified by his lawyer as Leif Stenberg, 52, had a quiet night and was feeling well. On Wednesday, he ate his first solid meal of meat and potatoes since receiving the U.S.-designed plastic and metal heart on Sunday.

Mr. Stenberg faces long-standing tax evasion charges resulting from complex business dealings that police have been investigating since the mid-1970s. If convicted he could face as much as six years in prison.

Meanwhile, a 62-year-old railroad engineer, Jack C. Burcham of Le Roy, Illinois, who suffered a near-fatal heart attack, is to receive an artificial heart Sunday at Humana Hospital Audubon, in Louisville, Kentucky, a spokeswoman announced Thursday. (Reuters, AP)

For the Record

President-elect Tancred Neves of Brazil, 75, weakened by six operations in 25 days and violent reactions to drugs, showed "clear improvement" Thursday with heart and breathing close to normal, a presidential spokesman said.

Governor William J. Janklow of South Dakota will have another chance to press his claim that he was defamed by a Newsweek magazine article reporting a vendetta against the Indian activist Dennis Banks. A federal appeals court Wednesday reversed a lower court's granting of a summary judgment in favor of the magazine. (UPI)

Four men were accused in a federal indictment in Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday of conspiring to ship guns or other military equipment illegally to the Soviet Union, Poland, Iraq and Argentina. (NYT)

Poland's Supreme Court will consider next week the appeals of four security police officers convicted in the killing of Father Jerzy Popielusko, a Roman Catholic priest murdered in October, a government spokesman said. (AP)

Iraq said Thursday that its jet fighters raided four Iranian border cities and it asserted that Iran was preparing another major ground offensive. Iran contended Wednesday that Iraq used chemical weapons in an overnight attack in the Huzwazi marshes in the southern sector of the battle front. (AP)

Opposition sources in Bangladesh said that police in Dhaka arrested two leaders of the Awami League opposition party, Tofael Ahmed and Sudhansu Sekhar Haider, at their homes Tuesday. (AP)

U.S. Seeks to Temper Summit Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

tactics could jeopardize any meeting between the leaders.

Mr. McFarlane mentioned two events at which the leaders could meet: the opening of the UN General Assembly in September and the celebration in October of the 40th anniversary of the UN's founding. The Russians have not indicated whether Mr. Gorbachev will attend either.

It was the first time recently that the administration had tried to distinguish between a relatively informal meeting between the leaders and a fully prepared summit.

Mr. McFarlane said, "It is worthwhile for the two leaders to meet for the purpose of getting to know each other, to hear the other person's priorities, and as long as no one deludes themselves that such meetings have altered fundamental differences or the depth of disagreement, no harm is done."

He said the meeting between the leaders could parallel Mr. Reagan's meeting last year with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at the White House, which followed speeches by both men at the United Nations.

"The president believes that the climate of the relationship is such as to justify a meeting now and for the foreseeable future, absent any dramatic changes in Soviet attitudes," Mr. McFarlane said.

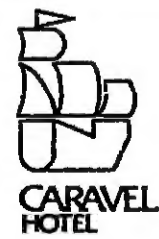
"There need not be a specific agenda for such a meeting which is oriented in the short term toward each other, surveying the current family of disagreements and assessing each other's commitment to the resolution of problems," he said.

Mr. McFarlane said such a meeting was implicit in Mr. Reagan's invitation to Mr. Gorbachev, which was delivered to Moscow by Vice President George Bush when he attended the funeral of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

White House officials acknowledged there had been confusion about Mr. Reagan's plans for a session with Mr. Gorbachev caused in part by suggestions from senior officials that the administration was insisting on extensive preparations.

They said this was the case for a full-scale summit but they wanted to make it clear that Mr. Reagan

The officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had asked Ambassador Arthur A. Harman to return from Moscow to participate in the review. After the survey, the administration will decide on any new proposals.



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Shuttle Is Cleared for Launch After Repair of Drug Device

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Technicians repaired a leak in a drug-refining machine aboard the shuttle Discovery on Thursday, clearing the way for a scheduled launching on Friday morning.

The leak, discovered earlier Thursday, threatened to prevent Charles D. Walker, an engineer, from participating in the flight.

Mr. Walker, who is to operate the machine, will join Senator Jake Garn, a Utah Republican, and five astronauts for the scheduled 8:04 A.M. start of the shuttle mission. Mr. Garn is going aloft as a congressional observer.

The astronauts on the crew of Friday's flight — Karol Bobko, the commander, Donald Williams, the co-pilot, and Dr. Margaret Rhea Seddon, David Griggs and Jeffrey Hoffman — originally were to have flown last summer on the shuttle Challenger. That mission was canceled because of engine failure.

The current mission is part of an ambitious effort to get the shuttle program back on track. The fourth and last planned shuttle, Atlantis, is scheduled to arrive here Friday. And the shuttle Challenger moves to the launching pad Monday for a mission to begin April 29.

The primary job of Friday's flight is to carry two communications satellites into orbit, one for Telesat Canada and one leased to the U.S. Navy by Hughes Aircraft. The medicine refinery aboard Discovery is a refrigerator-sized machine that NASA is using to demonstrate the feasibility of producing unusual commercial products in space.

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Nitze Calls Soviet Offer Inferior to Earlier One

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's senior arms control adviser has dismissed a Soviet moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, saying it was inferior to an offer the Russians made to him in 1983.

The adviser, Paul H. Nitze, said Wednesday the administration was right to rebuff the newest missile offer because it specified only missiles in Europe, without freezing missiles aimed at Japan or China from Asia.

"This is something we could not possibly live with," Mr. Nitze said. To react to the initiative of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, by halting U.S. missile deployments, he said, would be "an armistice to negotiate."

Mr. Nitze, who was the U.S. negotiator in talks on medium-range missiles from 1981 until 1983, spoke at a meeting in Washington

of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. Gorbachev said Sunday the Soviet Union would impose "a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and suspend the implementation of other reply measures in Europe" until November.

After that, he said, Soviet action will depend on whether the United States agreed to halt its deployments of new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Pentagon estimates that the Soviet Union has deployed 414 of its three-warhead SS-20 missiles, of which 276 are within range of Western Europe. The United States has deployed 54 Pershing-2 and 48 cruise missiles, all with a single warhead.

Previous Soviet leaders have offered a missile freeze in Europe, but they have always been accompanied by a demand that the United States withdraw its new missiles entirely. The new offer made no such demand.

But Mr. Nitze said Mr. Gorbachev's move "walks back" from an October 1983 proposal and offers not "one iota of a concession."

At that time, Moscow agreed to cut SS-20 deployments, which then stood at 300, to 140 missiles and to freeze the number of missiles aimed at Asia.

■ **Craxi Counsels on Arms**

E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Rome.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Wednesday in Venice that the moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles announced by the Soviet Union is a gesture that "deserves more than a simple 'no'."

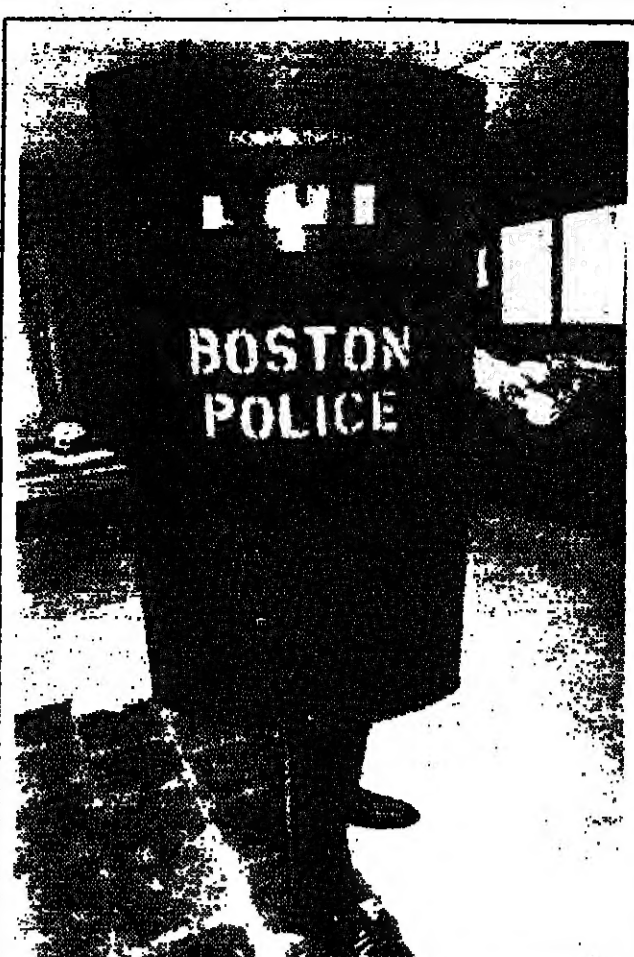
"It deserves at least a counter-proposal," Mr. Craxi said "which allows the useful confrontation of positions, to the goal of making progress in the negotiations."

Mr. Craxi, speaking at a news conference in Venice, said he did not believe that the moratorium was an effort to preserve Soviet nuclear superiority and divide the Atlantic alliance, as U.S. officials have said.

"I do not interpret this initiative as a maneuver aimed at dividing the allies, but rather as a sign of a desire for dialogue and movement," he said. "I hope I am not wrong."

But Mr. Craxi, in response to questions about similar statements he made Tuesday at a meeting of Western European Socialists in Madrid, said his position did not differ substantially from that of other Western allies.

"There is a substantial identity of view between Italy and her allies on the problem," he said.



BODY BUNKER — A Boston patrolman demonstrates the Body Bunker, a recent innovation in the police department's war against crime. The hand-held shield is designed to deflect fire from a variety of weapons.

Trade Issues Change U.S. Political Lineup

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pressing trade issues are reshaping the political lineup in the United States as Democrats and Republicans maneuver for advantage while trying to deal with an influx of imports from Japan and other countries.

The Democrats, who until last year championed legislation to restrict imports, have shifted to blaming the Reagan administration's fiscal policy and the bloated dollar for the nation's record \$123-billion trade deficit last year.

One reason, analysts say, is that the Democrats smell blood. Twenty-two Senate Republicans face reelection next year, and they could be vulnerable to the administration's enthusiasm for free-market solutions to resolve the severe problems of the dollar's high value.

"Trade is this administration's Achilles' heel," said Kevin Phillips, a political analyst and president of American Political Research Corp., "because it does not respond to the administration's free-market arguments."

Republicans, historically the party of high tariffs but more recently of free traders, appear to be reacting by swinging back toward the protectionism they espoused years ago.

"Republicans are caught on the cleft stick of policies of their own administration, which have caused the crucifixion of industries, and triggered pressures for a remedy

from these traditional Republican constituents," said Gary C. Hufbauer, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics.

The emerging Republican protectionism seems to reflect a movement by industry toward the position that labor has espoused. For more than a decade, organized labor has vociferously advocated protection, most notably a domestic-content bill for automobiles that the Democrats supported until last year. That bill would discourage sales of cars with a low percentage of American-made parts.

The 13,000-member National Association of Manufacturers, which has traditionally opposed government intervention in markets, on Wednesday called for action to "cap" the dollar and prevent any further rise in its international value, an increase that would make imports cheaper and exports more costly.

Overvaluation of the dollar has been an "agony" for American business and is behind "at least half" of the trade deficit, said the association's president, Alexander B. Trowbridge.

Both the Senate, with a Republican majority, and the Democratic-dominated House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly within the last two weeks to censure Japan for not opening its market more. But there were significant differences in the two nonbinding resolutions.

The House resolution cited the strong dollar and the huge federal budget deficit as the principal causes of the nation's trade problems. It did not mention Japan until the fourth paragraph.

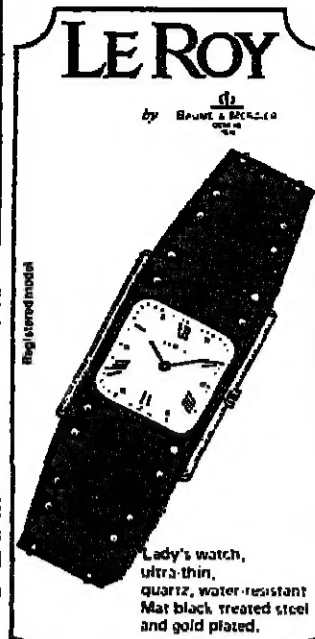
The Senate resolution called on the president to adopt an import-reduction program within 90 days if the Japanese did not take dramatic action to loosen trade regulations.

"As far as Democrats are concerned," said Charles L. Schultze, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Jimmy Carter, "the radical nature of the trade deficit problem has given them an issue on which to attack this administration and has also allowed them to come back to a free-trade position. You might say the Democrats are returning home."

Democrats already have moved to raise the profile of trade as a political issue. The House majority leader, Representative Jim Wright of Texas, announced the appointment of a Democratic task force that is expected to attack both the administration and the Senate Republicans on the issue.

"We have the stigma of protectionism, which comes by way of our closeness to labor and sponsorship of the domestic-content bill," said Representative Don Bonker, Democrat of Washington, who is chairman of the task force.

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Ex-Defense Chief Assails U.S. Plans For Space Defense

The Associated Press

QUEENSTOWN, Maryland — James R. Schlesinger, a former U.S. defense secretary, in an attack on President Ronald Reagan's strategy in negotiations with the Soviet Union, says the Strategic Defense Initiative could divide the NATO allies and doom arms control talks in Geneva.

"He's fallen in love with his own system," Mr. Schlesinger said of the president's support for space-based missile defense technology. Mr. Reagan, he said, refuses to "throw it on the table" for what could be a successful trade-off for cutbacks in Soviet offensive missiles.

"The American position at Geneva is inherently inconsistent," Mr. Schlesinger said in a speech Wednesday to a conference of administration officials and other weapons specialists at the Aspen Institute.

Specifically, he said, the United States is urging the Russians in the Geneva talks to reduce the offensive land-based missiles that would be essential to their arms strategy if Mr. Reagan were to go ahead with a space-based missile defense.

Mr. Schlesinger said the offer by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to stop building SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe appeals to the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, who already are skeptical of plans for the space defense system.

650,000 Would Become Poor Under Budget Plan, Study Says

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The limits on cost-of-living adjustments proposed last week by President Ronald Reagan and Senate Republican leaders for Social Security and other programs would cause 650,000 people to fall below the poverty level over three years, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Two-thirds of these people would be elderly, according to the analysis, released Wednesday.

It was the first attempt to analyze the impact of proposed cost-of-living adjustment changes for the Social Security. The program provides retirement and survivor benefits and disability benefits, and railroad, military and civil service retirement benefits.

The budget office analysis was impartial and did not oppose or endorse the proposal.

The limits are the cornerstone of a package of budget cuts designed to reduce the annual deficit by half over the next three fiscal years.

Under the plan, recipients would receive a cost-of-living increase for

the first 2 percent of inflation and for any inflation rate greater than 4 percent, but nothing for the two percentage points in between.

The budget office's figures indicate that the deficit-reduction package would face a tough fight when it reaches the Senate floor. The plan is scheduled for debate the week of April 22.

In an informal count earlier this week, no more than 32 of the Senate's 53 Republicans would commit themselves to support the package, and many Democrats were vowing to oppose it and seek major revisions.

Opposition to the plan might be even stronger in the House, which is controlled by Democrats.

Using the administration's assumption that annual inflation would be about 4 percent or slightly higher for the next three years, the report projected that the proposals would put 650,000 more people below the poverty line by the end of the three years.

The budget office said that about two-thirds of them would be elderly.

The official poverty line in 1984 was \$10,610 a year of income for a family of four and \$6,280 for an elderly couple. The budget office said the loss per family would be about \$410 a year — measured in 1983 dollars — by the end of the period.

About 36.6 million people receive Social Security benefits, about 1 million get railroad retirement benefits, more than 4 million receive Supplemental Security Income, about 1.9 million get federal retirement benefits and about 1.4 million get military retirement benefits.

■ **Stockman Issues Warning**

David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Wednesday that the budget compromise would unravel if the proposal was changed significantly on the Senate floor. The New York Times reported.

Mr. Stockman, in a Washington speech, also said that the compromise must be approved by a significant margin in the Senate to create the momentum needed to get a def-

icit-reducing plan through the House.

"We have achieved the optimum balance," he said of the compromise, which would reduce projected spending by \$52 billion in the fiscal year 1986 and by nearly \$300 billion over three years.

"It is a fragile package," he said. "It will hang together in its entirety or it will disintegrate completely if we begin to pick and choose and have reservations about this element or that."

Mr. Stockman was the administration's chief representative in the negotiations over the budget plan, which includes significant compromises by the president as well as by the Senate Republican leaders.

President Reagan agreed to halve his proposed increase for military spending, accepting a 3 percent rise on top of a rise to make up for inflation. And, despite his campaign promises, the president accepted the reduced increase in the cost-of-living adjustment for Social Security recipients.

The Senate Republican leaders agreed to eliminate 17 federal pro-

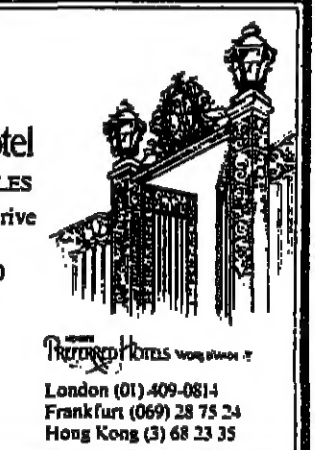
grams, including the Amtrak national passenger train network, the Job Corps, the Small Business Administration and revenue sharing. They also agreed to proposals calling for a major restructuring or sharp reductions in other programs, especially farm price supports and Medicare, the health care program for the elderly.

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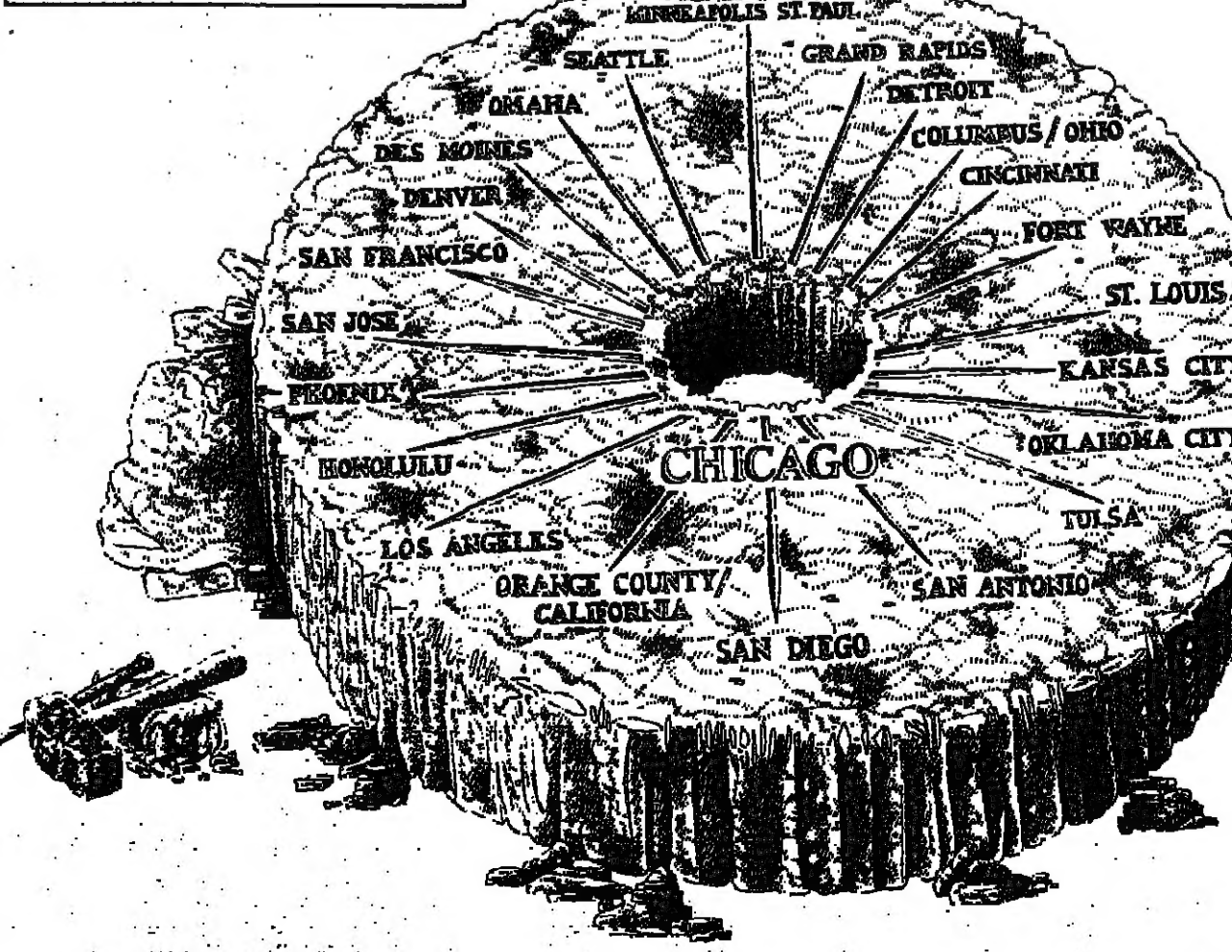
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lurking Khmer Rouge

Cambodia remains perhaps the most pitiful victim of the Indochina wars, and it is again contending for a modest American involvement. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, hardly a nest of hawks, has voted 24 to 9 for a \$5-million military aid program to two small non-Communist armies resisting Vietnam's six-year-old occupation. If that is a policy worth adopting (the Reagan administration has changed its mind and thinks it may be), that meager sum ought to be an embarrassment. Surely the sponsors either mean only to churn a few headlines or mean to clear the way for a much larger new commitment. If it is a down payment, then Americans had better decide what they really seek to achieve and what the total bill might be.

The conflict in Cambodia has been mainly a war between two distasteful Communist forces, the Cambodian Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese. A decade ago this month, Phnom Penh was "liberated" by indigenous Communists led by Pol Pot. They murdered millions in a horrendous attempt to lobotomize a whole society. They also attacked Vietnamese villages along the disputed border, giving Hanoi a long-sought pretext to invade. The Russians backed Vietnam, China the Khmer Rouge.

While recoiling from direct involvement, America has refused to recognize Hanoi's Cambodian puppet regime. That has required awarding a United Nations seat to an insurgent coalition dominated by the detestable Khmer Rouge. But Washington has rejected

China's importunings to supply the resistance. In recent months, Thailand and its ASEAN allies have urged American help for two non-Communist armies whose camps on the Thai border have been under fierce Vietnamese attack. One is led by former Prime Minister Son Sann; a still smaller army is loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former chief of state. Prominent House Democrats have taken up the idea, contending that strengthening the non-Communist forces might induce Vietnam to pull out its 160,000 troops. They argue that even \$5 million means a lot to insurgent forces totaling 25,000, and that in any case helping them is a principled act, comparable to helping insurgents in Afghanistan.

However principled, that pittance will not make the non-Communist army a match for Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army of 30,000 inside Cambodia. And it is their zealotry that gives the Vietnamese the pretext for remaining in Cambodia. No diplomatic deal seems feasible as long as Pol Pot lurks in the wings. And no modest American aid will undermine Pol Pot until China rejects him and helps to create a broader, more palatable resistance coalition.

Even a large aid program is likely to be matched by Vietnam's Soviet allies. Perhaps there are inducements that would persuade Vietnam to withdraw — notably, guarantees against a return to power by the Khmer Rouge. But that is not now a guarantee the United States can credibly give.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Two or Three Years

For a Japanese prime minister to urge his country publicly on television, to buy foreign goods is an extraordinary departure from tradition. Most Japanese have always felt that it is not only fair to buy Japanese but a kind of patriotic obligation. That is the presumption Yasuhiro Nakasone is trying to change. He is quite right to warn his people that their ingrained habit of spending their money at home has become dangerous to them. His courage is beyond doubt. The question is whether he and his government can move fast enough to deflect the sense of grievance and the impulse to retaliate that has seized the U.S. Congress.

U.S. and Japanese negotiators have worked through the latest list of disputes, and in response Mr. Nakasone announced a series of measures to open Japan's markets a little wider. These measures will surely be helpful, but they seem unlikely to make any dramatic difference. The Japanese government will, for example, increase its financial aid to its wood products industry with the thought of lowering the tariff on foreign competition in two or three years. Why not sooner? Well, the Japanese say, you have to understand that the wood products industry is in bad shape in Japan and politically the subject is sensitive.

That is the kind of answer that enrages senators who take incessant pounding from

American industries under pressure from Japanese imports. Why should Japan's inefficient plywood manufacturers be sacrosanct, when American automobile producers face rising imports? The Japanese government has been very slow to acknowledge that these cases of outright protectionism — plywood and baseball bats, oranges and beef, so forth and so on — have an inflammatory effect out of all proportion to their economic importance.

But the reality is that total American sales to Japan will depend mainly on the dollar-yen exchange rate. The Reagan administration's mismanagement of the economy and the resulting American interest rates have lifted the dollar so high that no Japanese concessions can make much difference until it comes down. A division of responsibility suggests itself here. Washington bears the main responsibility for the exchange rate and the scale of the U.S. trade deficit. Tokyo bears the responsibility for resolving the protectionist irritations — plywood and all the rest.

On the Japanese side, Mr. Nakasone has made a brave beginning. In the interest of both sides, let us hope he has the stamina to keep going. It is doubly important because, unfortunately, on the American side there is little prospect for action on economic policy soon.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Children's Children

Babies born in the American South are statistically less likely to survive their first year than those in other regions. Ten of the 11 U.S. states with the highest infant mortality rates are Southern, and in more than half of them the statistics have been getting worse. Southern governors want to do something about it and have set up a task force under Governor Richard Riley of South Carolina.

In a recent interim report the governors came up with some disturbing data. Almost 20 percent of births in their states are to teen-age mothers; a shockingly high number of those mothers are under 14. Two out of five pregnant women in the area receive inadequate prenatal care, and a high proportion of babies are born too soon or too small. The incidence of low-birth-weight babies is twice as high for

black women in the South as for white women.

Money, as usual, would help. Adequate funding — much of it from the federal government — for prenatal and early-childhood health care is essential. Such spending is more than compassionate: It is sensible, for the cost of caring for critically ill newborns and educating and institutionalizing those handicapped by prematurity far exceeds a proposed \$700-per-child expenditure for preventive care during pregnancy and the first year of life. More important than money, however, is education. Pregnant women must be taught the dangers of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs; adolescents must learn the dangers of teen-age pregnancy, not only in terms of their own young lives but for their high-risk babies as well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Recall the Bretton Woods Spirit

As in the 1930s, it is the breakdown of economic and monetary order which is undermining the trade regime. To tackle these troubles means nothing less than an effort to revive the basic understanding — not the institutions, but the analysis — which underpinned the Bretton Woods currency system and foundation of the GATT and the IMF. This was simply the acknowledgment that stability could only be achieved if all countries followed internationally responsible economic policies, tested by the progress of their "basic" balance

of payments — current and investment capital taken together. A return to such policies, aiming, notably, to eliminate the huge structural imbalances in the United States and Japan — would tend to produce stable and manageable exchange rates in its train. Protectionism is simply an effort to get the results without the adjustment, and it will not work.

This is a simple proposition, but it will not be easy to win support for it. But the effort must be made. If responsibility and neighborliness are not now put at the top of the agenda, it may be too late.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Factions Fight in Guadeloupe
POINT-A-PITRE — A bloody encounter at Vioux-Habitants has resulted from the arrests of the mayor, M. Beville, who is a candidate for the elections for the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to M. Géraud-Richard, and of M. Sineux, Conseiller-Général, and M. Marie-claire, a journalist, for inciting to revolt. The partisans of the two candidates fought a pitched battle in which there were numerous wounded. The secretary of the Municipal Council is among the wounded. The present disturbances are the usual concomitants of political agitation in the island. M. Beville, the recently-elected mayor of Point-A-Pitre, has evidently allowed his partisans to express their political opinions in a violent manner in keeping with French West Indian customs.

1935: Bear Maule Rasputin Daughter
PERU, Indiana — Mme. Marie Grigorieva Solovieff, daughter of the Russian monk Rasputin, who started earning her living as an animal trainer in Paris three years ago because she said she had seen "too much of politics," may reverse her opinion as the result of a severe mauling by a circus bear. The accident occurred in an outdoor cage of the Hagenbeck-Wallace show, where she was cracking her whip over the heads of 12 bears. A bear of the black Himalayan species attacked her unexpectedly, and for five minutes Mme. Solovieff struggled with the beast. When the attendants were finally able to beat off the bear and drag the trainer to safety she had been severely clawed and bitten in the legs and shoulders. She was immediately taken to a hospital.

Is Israel Up for Sale to the United States?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Some Arabists who usually resist aid to Israel are curiously muted or mechanical in their opposition this time. And some of Israel's staunchest supporters in and out of the U.S. government are speaking out forcefully against providing the requested emergency infusion of money until certain conditions are met in Israel.

The reason for the role reversal has to do with the creation of national dependency, which is a dangerous mistake for any alliance. The United States is not "selling out" Israel; rather, it seems to be buying Israel. The once-proud Israeli government is selling its political independence for a permanent line of economic credit. "American aid is a trap," writes the former Labor Party press secretary in The New York Times, "that their aid is an investment in the future of Israel's moderate political leaders. (Shimon Peres) and his Labor Party colleagues are also eager for Washington to play an active role in the peace process."

In other words, if America continues to finance the welfare state in Israel, grateful "moderates" there will put into effect Washington's emboldened imposition of a settlement with the Arab world. That is why supporters of the Arab cause in Washington want to see Israel get its quick financial fix; that is why many of Israel's usual defenders resist the temporary relief of a debilitating handout.

Secretary of State George

Shultz chose two economists

known to be firm friends of Israel for advice on a response to Israel's financial crisis. Stanley Fischer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told Congress last week that Israel must first come up with an unambiguous plan to cut the government spending that is ruining the country. If not, "the likelihood is strong that two years from now she will still be growing slowly, still fighting high inflation and more than ever reliant on outside aid."

Dr. Herbert Stein, a strong voice for Israel in the Nixon-Ford administrations, said that the announcement of such a plan would not be enough: "Steps for assuring execution of the program should be taken, and milestones designated for measuring performance."

The economists are right: Israeli budgets have long been brought to the brink of disaster — the flow of economic aid should be tied strictly to a demonstration of results. Is that requirement demeaning for a sovereign nation, a proven democratic ally? You bet it is — but not as demeaning as the failure of the "government of national unity" to fire bureaucrats, abolish indexation, cut out subsidies and peg its currency to something more stable than a printing press.

To postpone the day of reckoning, a craven coalition of

right-wingers who caused the crisis and left-wingers fearful of dealing with it prefers the least painful and most damaging tack: more status in the form of wage and price controls.

Prime Minister Peres knows what has to be done — the solution is no secret — but does not want to be blamed for unemployment and real austerity. He likes the rising popularity that irresponsibility has brought, and his partisans pass the word that his seeming lassitude is to avert a rebellion in labor union elections next month. That is a feeble excuse for paralysis in the face of crisis. Israelis must face the realities to which their present leaders seem blind:

• Internally, political freedom is inseparable from economic freedom. The welfare state ultimately cripples a nation's ability to compete and to grow, and that outmoded socialist philosophy — now worsened by wage and price controls — is the truck bomb parked outside the nation's treasury.

• Externally, diplomatic independence is inseparable from economic independence. Israel's enemies sense that weakness in one begets weakness in the other: When Papa pays the piper, Papa calls the tune.

Israel's independence should never be for sale. Until some economic Elijah magnifies the still small voice demanding sacrifice, this message must come from her friends abroad: No transfusion should begin until the hemorrhage is stopped.

The New York Times.

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BETTER
NEWS!

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NOW?

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WON'T GIVE
YOU MONEY
UNTIL
YOU HAVE
A SERIOUS
ECONOMIC
PLAN!

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HAVE A
SERIOUS
ECONOMIC
PLAN!

REALLY?
WHAT'S
THE PLAN?

ASKING
AMERICA
FOR MONEY!

Kirschen, Jerusalem Post.
C&W Syndicate.

Human Rights: The Battle for Information

By Thomas Hammarberg

The writer is secretary-general of Amnesty International.

LONDON — Some years ago Amnesty International reported that there were about 12,000 prisoners in Kabul's Pul-e-Charkhi prison. The then president of Afghanistan, Hafizullah Amin, responded by telling journalists that the organization had a "fertile imagination" and is spoon-fed by the propaganda centers of Radio Beijing, the BBC, the Voice of America, Islamabad and Tehran.

The reaction is not unique. There are other governments which seem to believe they are targets of some international conspiracy when their human rights records are exposed. One reason for this may be the considerable impact that reports about torture, "disappearances" and other abuses can sometimes have. They can affect a government's standing internationally and at home, raising questions in its political, economic and diplomatic relations.

The struggle over human rights is to a large extent a battle about information. Some governments have made it a criminal offense to publish information about human rights violations in their own countries or to send such accounts abroad.

Human rights activists have become prisoners of conscience in the German Democratic Republic and in China. In the Soviet Union, members of unofficial groups monitoring the state's adherence to the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been imprisoned. In El Salvador, people trying to publicize human rights violations have themselves become victims of "disappearances."

Some governments refuse to cooperate with investigations by international organizations. They fail to ratify treaties such as international human rights covenants. They will not admit international observers to their political trials or their prisons. They do not respond to complaints raised in the United Nations, thereby violating the important principle that human rights are a legitimate international concern and that governments, in this field, are accountable not only to their own people but also to the international community.

Governments have resorted to distortion, deception and disinformation about human rights issues. In

1982 the Turkish authorities, trying to counteract reports that prisoners had died as a result of torture, presented five prisoners to Turkish journalists, claiming that Amnesty had said they were dead. The attempt backfired when it was shown that the five had not been named as dead and when two of the exhibited prisoners gave on-the-spot testimony to the reporters about their torture.

It is crucial for human rights work that attempts to disrupt and undermine reporting of rights issues be countered. The United Nations should challenge, more forcefully than it yet has, governments that refuse to cooperate with agreed investigative procedures. Media and voluntary organizations should insist on their own right to operate.

In particular, more efforts must be made to obtain information from those countries where the authorities try to close their frontiers and prevent a flow of human rights data. People who have been imprisoned because of their attempts to obtain, transmit or disseminate facts about human rights violations should be the subjects of intense campaigning.

The fact that some governments sabotage the fact-finding does not give reporters license to be less responsible in dealing with information. Allegations of torture and other violations are often used as political weapons — by opposition groups as well as governments. That in itself is ground for caution and care.

It is also self-defeating to publish reports which are badly researched. Even minor mistakes can undermine the most serious message. Reports which do not stand up to scrutiny can, in fact, tarnish the credibility of human rights reporting in general.

This makes it all the more important that there be critical discussion about the techniques used by human rights reporters — whether the media, UN rapporteurs or nongovernmental organizations.

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Beating Around the Democratic Bush

By Champion Ward

COB, Connecticut — To judge by the daily speech and writing of Americans, English usage handbooks and the labors of teachers are not having the desired effect. Clearly and logic appear to be on the wane even among people who know very well what the handbooks preach and who once as students may have produced pages of clear, direct and logical prose.

This flight from clarity suggests that it is not grammar that has declined so much as candor. If so, the disorder may turn out to have sources other than those that grammarians are prone to look for, and its arrest may not be brought about by seeking consensus among grammarians on English usage.

Rather, we should look to such analysts of the social order as Alexis de Toqueville and the sociologist David Riesman, who have disclosed what may be the basic failing: In a democratic society, it is rarely advantageous to be clear and direct, even if you know how to be.

Richard Henry Tawney, an English economic historian and social critic, wrote that when aristocrats fall, they fall on pillows. Toqueville and Mr. Riesman have observed that in a democratic society most people are whirled about with their fellow citizens in a kind of Brownian movement and may fall forever if their momentary status is lost.

Aware of this instability, people in a democracy find that in most speech settings it is best to be unclear, indirect and not too logical — at least until a majority begins to form, which may then be safely

joined. Better to keep one's options open — which amounts, linguistically, to being habitually vague.

Increasingly we encounter not only such evasive locutions as "in terms of" ("There will be a cessation, in terms of bombing") but even admissions of doubt by a speaker who questions his own view of the subject at hand, as in, "I guess what I'm saying is . . ."

In public discourse, also, candor is discouraged, and public officials are often congratulated by their associates ("they didn't lay a glove on you") for successfully belittling awkward issues raised by reporters at news conferences, leaving the public none the wiser.

My sense that imprecision in language and lack of candor are not only linked but getting worse grows upon me over a stretch of some 30 years during which I often served as moderator of the Aspen Institute executive seminars. The business leaders who were enrolled in the 1950s often lacked "good" university degrees or any degrees at all, but they were quite sure of their opinions and preferences. They were fully prepared to express and defend their views, fashionable or not.

In the late 1970s the mentality displayed by the executives was very different. Many had attended the "best" universities. Hoplessly up-to-date, they were afraid of failing to display readiness to entertain the most varied and even extreme ideas. Like many Democrats in

Congress after Ronald Reagan's

electoral victory in 1980, the businessmen were like surfers, afraid of not catching the next social wave as it formed, and thereby — the ultimate nightmare for Americans — being left out of "the action."

But I need not have discovered this change at Aspen. I see now that I had been prepared for it. My father was a forthright man who never waited until it was safe before saying what he thought. Nor was he troubled or easily won over when he found himself outnumbered by those who thought otherwise. It now seems more than a coincidence that my father's age was the same as Harry S. Truman's.

I once heard S.K. Paul, an Indian Member of Parliament, oppose a legislative proposal on the grounds that its adoption "must await an improvement in the national character." Is this our present situation?

If so I have no antidote unless it be to compensate sufficiently any official or executive who resigns over an issue of principle and states the reason publicly.

Somehow, democratic societies must find surrogates for the outspokenness that in aristocracies is supplied by the few who enjoy assured, hereditary standing. If and when such surrogates are devised, we may expect the decline of grammar to reverse itself as citizens find it safe and even useful to come right out and say what they mean.

The writer, a former undergraduate dean at the University of Chicago, contributed this to The New York Times.

Good News Is Required From Bonn

By Henry Owen

WASHINGTON — If the Bonn economic summit conference in May is to have durable value, the seven main industrial democracies will have to take concrete action to resolve growing trade and economic problems. The Europeans have suggested some steps. What is needed is American leadership.

France wants parallel talks to correct foreign exchange misalignments. An important West German statement says that "parallel to the trade round, we should discuss financial problems . . . capital flows and exchange rates." This reflects the Europeans' growing desire that America tackle its huge budgetary deficits, which they believe distort capital flows and exchange rates.

If America agreed, the Europeans should pledge to seek deep cuts in barriers in the new round of trade talks. Most European countries have long felt that weaknesses in their economies preclude such cuts, but in recent years they have introduced policies to correct the weaknesses — among others, encouraging investment and reducing internal rigidities that impede growth. The resulting change in economic prospects should make it easier for Europeans to contemplate deep cuts in trade barriers, as well as selective, moderate expansionist policies if these should prove necessary to offset global deflationary effects of U.S. budget cuts.

This change in European thinking offers the components of a possible summit bargain — a bargain enhanced by developments in Japan.

American thinking about Japan is dominated by the trade issue, although it is not clear why the desire to reduce barriers focuses only on Japan rather than also on Europe, where barriers are equally onerous.

Tokyo's lowering of barriers, already under way, will be a long process and will involve changes in cultural and business attitudes. Even after this has taken place, Japan will run a large export surplus vis-à-vis America, not only because of the overvalued dollar but also because consumption is lower and savings are higher in Japan than in America.

The key issue in Japan's economic relations with the rest of the industrial world is thus not whether its export surplus will go away (it will not) but whether the surplus will be offset by useful long-term Japanese investment abroad. Deregulation of Japan's financial market, for which the Reagan administration is pressing Tokyo hard, will help alleviate the worldwide shortage of capital.

Here then is the outline of a bargain that might be forged in Bonn:

• The Europeans would agree that new trade talks should seek the deep cuts in trade barriers that they are now strong enough to accept.

• America would agree to continuing consultation among the summit partners about their fiscal and monetary policies, thus implicitly recognizing that something must be done to cut the U.S. budget deficit.

• The Europeans and Japanese would pledge that if America followed a more restrictive fiscal policy, some of them would pursue monetary expansion — if this were needed to ensure that the U.S. change of course did not cause a world recession.

• Japan would commit itself to continuing deregulation of its financial market, and to other policies that recognized the growing importance of Japan's financial market as a supplier of capital to the world.

Such arrangements would do at least as much to improve world economic prospects as the 1978 summit outcome — which included American oil-price decontrol, West German and Japanese economic expansion and a commitment to complete trade negotiations that year.

Whether such a bargain emerges at Bonn will depend on America.

The writer, a financial consultant, helped arrange U.S. participation in five economic summits. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The BBC Is Independent

In response to "While Britain Muffles a Trusty Voice" (March 25):

Jonathan Power has written perceptively about the BBC External Services. He knows the impact of international radio, particularly in the Third World. But his suggestion that Bush House is being financially constrained by Mrs. Thatcher for political reasons, and his interpretation of a recent review of External Services are, I believe, misreadings.

We welcomed this review because, inter alia, it recommended a way around our annual cash crises brought about by successive governments trying to contain public expenditure. We certainly do not believe that our independence was compromised by the report. An accompanying letter from the secretary of state to the BBC chairman confirmed unequivocally that nothing in the report involved "any dilution . . . of the traditional editorial independence of the External Services."

In terms of hours on the air, as Mr. Power rightly says, America and the Soviet Union have long since left the voice of Britain trailing. Nonetheless we retain our impact. We are bringing into use more powerful transmitters and feeding relay stations by satellite. New stations will open in Hong Kong and the Seychelles by the end of the decade.

The editorial independence that we and Mr. Power prize continues to confirm the BBC as a holder of the largest worldwide audience for any international broadcaster. Of course, we may not be first in every country. But where we are beaten into second place for listeners, it is usually by a powerful regional rather than a glob-

al competitor — All India Radio as heard in Pakistan, for instance. Our present listenership of at least 120 million people worldwide is easily the highest figure ever recorded in the history of the External Services.

AUSTEN KARK,
Managing Director,
External Broadcasting,
BBC, London.

American Market Muscles

Economically, America remains the success story. The still abundant resources, the initiative and creativity of the constantly changing and moving heterogeneous population and the still relatively lightly regulated "can do" environment make it the locomotive of the world economy.

But all of this is under pressure from new and old rivals. It is good to see America on top again in terms of productivity, the only lasting source of wealth. It is not so good to see that it has not yet discovered how to make maximum use of its greatest asset: its consumer market. While Japan and others organize for protectionism, America shows appalling laxity. It has the muscle to use the greatest consumer market in the world for the gain of those who play fair.

O. MARK MARCUSSEN,
London.

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Sacha Guitry at 100: From Life With Father To Playing Louis XIV

"I have been requested to summarize the history of the drama in a few words. I shall do so in a sentence. Shakespeare is dead, Molière is dead, and I'm not feeling very well."
—Sacha Guitry

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS—Sacha Guitry, 28 years after his death, is more popular than ever. This year marks the centenary of his birth, and to honor the event three new biographies have appeared, his complete dramatic works have been published in a deluxe 12-volume edition, several of his comedies are being revived (though it was predicted that Guitry without Sacha, like Coward without Noel, would never do) and his films are constantly in the movie houses, on television and in cinema clubs.

This most Parisian of Parisians was born in St. Petersburg, where his father, Lucien Guitry, a leading French actor of his generation, had engaged a theater for his repertory of plays in French. Sacha, at 5, first went before the footlights as Pierrot Jr. in a pantomime in the imperial Russian capital.

"I came into the world with a famous last name and so I was obliged to make my given name famous," he once blandly explained. When the family returned to Paris in 1890, Sacha's parents divorced and his mother was granted custody of her two sons. Guitry père took Sacha to live with him anyway, and the boy attended a succession of schools. But, as he said, he finished his formal education "without having ever begun it."

His true schooling was life with father. Lucien Guitry knew everyone from Russian czars and Queen Victoria to Clemenceau and Zola. Among his intimates were Sarah Bernhardt, often his acting partner, Rodin, Manet, Renoir, Anatole France, Jules Renard and Alphonse Daudet, along with the foremost dramatists of belle époque France—Georges de Porto-Riche, Maurice Donnay, Henry Bataille, Georges Courteline, and others in whose works he played. All these were frequent guests and to be a member of such a household was an education in the arts and literature.

Sacha's first steps as an actor on the French stage were stumbling. He got a job in a touring stock company and was called upon to be an aloof Second Empire dandy. During the first performance, in ill-fitting clothes, he muffed his lines, bumped into the furniture, upset a tea tray and his false mustache came off. He caused more laughter than the jokes in the comedy and he chuckled the engagement.

The elder Guitry was infuriated when he heard the awful news and feared that the disgraceful exhibition would tarnish the family name. He took his son in hand and tutored him strenuously, seeing possibilities in his offspring. This child of his had an actor's mobile mask, a clean-shaven face with a large nose, oval chin and, in his own words, "a look of slightly arrested develop-

ment." He was not handsome and even in youth he tended to stoutness. Yet he spoke well and moved well on stage and he had that rare quality of keeping the eyes of the audience on him whatever he did.

After months of training, his father gave Sacha a small role in a vehicle in which he was starring at the Théâtre de la Renaissance. Sacha's debut there passed muster, but one evening he missed a cue and came on late and minus his wig. The father, in a towering rage, denounced him after the last curtain, disowned him completely and refused to aid him further or even speak to him for the next 13 years.

Sacha left the paternal mansion to experience bohemian poverty in the Latin Quarter, supporting himself by contributing sketches and cartoons to newspapers. At 18 his first play was produced and he was on his way. In the next few years he tossed off a series of delightful light comedies in which he acted with his first wife, Charlotte Lysès. All were enormous box-office successes and three of them are masterpieces.

Capable of turning out a polished act in a week, his industry was envied and his growing reputation annoyed his rivals. He was to write 120 plays in his lifetime, the majority of them bringing him profitable returns. He entitled his hundredth play "Le Mor de Camborne," a rather lowly jest. (The expression is a euphemism for *merde*, an expletive supposedly uttered by Camborne, one of Napoleon's generals, at Waterloo.)

The younger Guitry married five times and made actresses of all of his wives. Yvonne Printemps, his second, he discovered in a Folies-Bergère revue. He guarded her jealously, never allowing her to be off-stage when he was on. Once he forgot to apply this security measure and surprised her in the arms of the second lead, Pierre Fresnay. At the divorce proceedings Sacha was not his customary nonchalant self.

"Why," someone asked, "He knows she is irreplaceable," was the prophetic answer. Over the years a coterie of critics tried to dismiss him as a lightweight, a boulevard butterfly incapable of serious thinking and indifferent to the important happenings of the times. During World War I he was assailed for entertaining the public instead of depressing it further. His farce "Spelling Partners" ran simultaneously in Paris, New York and London, while one editorialist inquired, "Who in these troubled days cares if the protagonist of M. Guitry's comedy is cuckolded or not?"

At the war's end he refuted the charge that he had but one string to his bow—sex farce—by writing two plays to woo his father's forgiveness. The first, "Deburau," the story of the 19th-century mime, is a tragedy, and the second, "Pastor," is a ringing tribute to the great scientist. His father read, forgave, and acted in both of them.

GUITRY'S comedies are unique in that they almost always spring from a novel conceit and are so smooth and spontaneous in developing their premises that they seem to be made up as they go along.

In his "The Illusionist," a music-hall hypnotist, seeing a desirable woman in a box, mesmerizes her to get her to his apartment. She does so, but after her surrender the hypnotist has difficulty in breaking the spell to get rid of her.

"The Illusionist" was adapted for the American stage by Avery Hopwood, but its producers feared it was too daring to get by the censors. A play by Guitry's cousin, Edouard Bourdet, "The Captive," had been raided by the New York police because it made oblique references to a lesbian liaison. Its impresario, Gilbert Miller, was in danger of being sent to the workhouse with Mae West, who had been arrested and sentenced to a term in jail for appearing in her own play "Sex." Guitry was in New York when this occurred, making his only American tour. "The Illusionist" was an item of his repertory, but his play was in French and so the censors did not prosecute.

Guitry wrote a generous part—usually the principal part—in his plays for himself, but he had many selves. He was not always, as legend has it, the suave man of the world in silken dressing gown prowling his parlor and spouting epigrams while awaiting the arrival of some fair damsel. In his "Mozart" he took the role of Grimm and in other of his productions he masqueraded as Franz Hals, as Talleyrand and as Napoleon III.

"Yes, I am an egotist as everyone is—but
Continued on page 9

From Planet Krypton to Boston

PARIS—It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine a Henry James hero with a 17-inch neck, but Christopher Reeve has brought it off in "The Bostonians," shot in New York and Massachusetts by the fertile international team of James Ivory (director), Ismail Merchant (producer) and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (screenwriter).

Reeve plays Basil Ransom, the impoverished Southerner who comes north after the Civil War to gray and high-minded Boston,

MARY BLUME

where he finds himself locked in battle with his spinster cousin, Olive Chancellor (Vanessa Redgrave), over the affection of a young girl, Verena Tarrant (Madelaine Potter).

James's Basil has a fine, noble head, glowing eyes, a vivacious mind and the cynicism born of poverty and humiliation. He is also sallow, with "sedentary shoulder," details that Reeve sensibly omits.

Set in 1875 and published in 1886, "The Bostonians" was ill-received and James was persuaded to exclude it from the New York edition of his works. In choosing to confront defeated Southern conservatism with Boston's ironclad progressiveness, he centered on the conflict over female emancipation. "I wished to write a very American tale," James said. "I asked myself what was the most salient and peculiar point of our social life. The answer was the situation of women, the decline of the sentiment of sex."

The Boston feminists are barely female. They are theorists, Basil is a realist. Both are right, and wrong, and at the end when Verena goes off with Basil in tears, one senses James's own ambiguity, especially in view of his last sentence: "It is to be feared that with the union, so far from brilliant, into which she was about to enter, these were not the last she was destined to shed."

A furious woman journalist, at a Paris screening of the film, cried out that this line states that Verena is being dragged off by force and that the film failed to emphasize this. Reeve agrees that Basil is a kidnapper, as the name Ransom suggests. But to him the last line means that Verena leaves cloistered, ironclad Boston "for a world where laughter and tears mix."

Jim Ivory and I had long talks about does Basil love Verena or is he acting in revenge for his poverty and for the Civil War. We decided that it is sexual longing, rather than a political idea. You can't act an idea. He's up north, he's lonely, and he sees a very pretty girl who is unavailable. Because she is unavailable, he persists. And it takes so long it becomes a passion.

HE plays the role very gracefully indeed. "I was as appealing as I could be, and as lighthearted—a man with an iron fist and velvet gloves." He was the first actor to be cast: Vanessa Redgrave, who is brilliant, came in as a replacement for Glenn Close.

Reeve is charming but has no sympathy for the complacent maleness of a Basil. A Mississippi lawyer coached him in his accent for the role, and Reeve got to know the man well, and to dislike him quite a lot. "He's Basil 100 years later, a real schmuck of the first magnitude, smug and self-righteous," Reeve says.

In person Reeve is no hulking monolith; he uses his 6 feet, 4 inches well, wears corduroys, a saddle-shoulder pullover and loafers that look as if they come from a New Yorker ad (he must, bless his heart, be the only person in films who doesn't wear running shoes), and he is an eager talker. His idea of hell would be to relax on a beach and he describes himself as a very optimistic and trusting person. While Robert Redford has remarked that his good looks have limited the roles he can play, Reeve, 32, says such limits are self-imposed and that he has no patience with them, although he does agree it is hard for a good-looking man, or woman, to be taken seriously.

"I have a very bland face. It's a big face. It's not shopworn, lived in. We have this thing in my family that no one seems to age. My father at 55 looks like my brother. As I get older, the parts will probably be better. That's happened to Michael Caine and he's become more rumpled." Reeve and Caine played homosexuals in Sidney Lumet's "Deathtrap."

"It's hard for me to get parts as an ordinary guy in the street," he adds. "I do a lot of period work; the dashing romantic hero." He has just been seen on American television as Vronsky in "Anna Karenina."

Reeve's career took off when he played Superman, but he began acting as a kid and became a member of Equity, the actor's union, at 16 (the fee was lower for young actors and he knew that was how he wanted



Christopher Reeve and Vanessa Redgrave in "The Bostonians."



Preparing for takeoff in an earlier role.

to spend his life). His first Broadway role, in 1975, was as Katharine Hepburn's grandson in "A Matter of Gravity."

If he was never a 97-pound weakling, he suffered from asthma as a child and from being pulled between divorced parents (his mother writes for a weekly in Princeton, his father is a college professor who lectured on Proust this winter in Paris). After prep school, he went to Cornell because it had

high academic standards and was far from the temptations of Broadway.

During his junior year he proposed to write a paper on regional and institutional theater in England and France and bought a BritRail pass, hitting every provincial repertory theater from Glasgow to the Channel.

In London he helped actors in the National Theatre's production of "The Front Page" perfect their American accents. He then

went to Paris and was a runner for Terry Hands when he directed "Richard III" at the Comédie Française.

Back in New York, he took acting classes at Juilliard under John Houseman. William Hurt, Kevin Kline and Richard Gere were there at the same time. School ended for Reeve when his role as Ben Harper, the heartless bigamist in a TV soap called "Love of Life," was expanded and there was no time for classes.

Looking back, Reeve says that "Superman" was a mixed blessing. "I think it is understood that in 'Superman I' and 'II'—not in 'III,' which was terrible—there's a real performance, although there are people who say he's played Superman and now he wants to act. Discounting the material side, could I have done without it? Kevin. Bill, the others—they all made it."

Reeve feels confident enough to believe that talent has paid off. "I think Superman will take its place among a series of varied performances." Reeve has lived for the last 8½ years with an English actress by whom he has two children. After filming "The Bostonians" he played on the London stage in James's "The Aspern Papers," with Vanessa Redgrave and Dame Wendy Hiller.

"I like ensemble work, I get lonely with it's Christopher Reeve in —. I was happy as a clam out there with those two legends."

Reeve has had his share of flops. He thinks there are two choices for an actor. "One is to find a corner of the market that isn't occupied and try to be distinctive in it. The other is to be reckless and take anything. This leads to mistakes but the other way makes you self-conscious. I never have to wake up and say, 'How's the old image today?'"

Like other actors of his generation, Reeve turns increasingly to the stage. "The collaboration is about artistic choices while in film it's about power."

This month in New York he will open in an experimental, partly modern-dress version of "The Marriage of Figaro" by Beaumarchais, directed by Andrei Serban. Reeve plays the Count. "He's often portly and middle-aged. In fact, he's the same age as Figaro. Figaro just has the brains. My character is both vain and stupid." His chief preparation has been to read up on the Spanish nobility of the late 18th century.

"I may want to rely on specific things—the master and servant relations, what did being a count involve, a sort of job description. When I go into a room, do people bow and scrape? How do I make it specific? Comedy depends on misunderstanding—you know how in comedy people never seem to understand what's going on? This count never seems to catch on to what's going on and yet he's in authority."

"How does he handle that? And if I'm a fool, how do they know I'm a fool?"

Then, this summer he will do a film, a contemporary comedy about "the anxieties of being in your thirties and being still single in New York and the desperation that produces on both sides. It's the consequences of the me generation—the people who spent the '70s getting MBAs and jobs with top New York law firms now looking down the road and wondering if anyone will walk down it with them."

"Do you know there's a magazine called Self," Reeve says. It's about how to cook for yourself—how to brace yourself for being alone."

Troubleshooting in the Hoarse Latitudes

by Henry Pleasants

LONDON—One of the most familiar—and succinct—pronouncements of opera lore is Rossini's response when asked what one needs to become a great singer:

"Just three things," he is quoted as saying: "Voice, voice, voice." Or voice, voice, voice.

It may be that a tape recording of that pronouncement would have suggested that it was sardonic, a wry comment on the fact that so many singers seem to have thought of anything else.

But to Maribeth A. Bunch, a voice consultant, it suggests a paradox. Everyone has a voice, and uses it every day in oral communication. But aside from singers, actors, news readers on television and radio and, in exceptional cases, politicians, hardly anyone thinks of it at all.

She has been thinking about her own voice, both in speech and song, and the voices of others ever since her student days at Salem College in her native North Carolina, where she earned a bachelor of music degree in voice. After Salem came a master's

degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York, a doctorate in vocal science at the University of Southern California and a year as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons (anatomy) in London. She is the author of "Dynamics of the Singing Voice" (Springer Verlag, 1982) and has another book, "Vibes—the Voice Book," in preparation.

After 20 years of singing, teaching and lecturing in the United States, she settled in London a couple of years ago, and is now thinking about her own and others' voices as a consultant at the Cantata Voice Studio, at the Central School of Speech and Drama, at the Royal Academy of Dancing (anatomy)—and as she puts it—as "in-house trouble shooter" in West End theaters.

"It is odd," she says, "that most people spend so much time, thought and money on clothes, cosmetics, hairdressing, jewelry and so on, and so little, or none at all, on a potentially invaluable physical asset that nature has given them for free."

"Singers, of course, do think of their voices, and spend a lot of time and money cultivating them. But too many singers think of the singing voice as distinct from the

speaking voice. Many of them speak badly, and inhibit or injure the singing voice accordingly."

"Others who use their voices professionally, including actors and politicians, too often begin to think about their voices only when they are already in vocal trouble. Among politicians, Neil Kinnock, the new leader of the British Labor Party, forever on the brink of voicelessness, is a locally familiar and distressing example. Recently, especially in America, business executives, both male and female, are becoming aware of voice and speech as professional assets, and are beginning to give due attention to each."

"Just about everyone else takes his or her voice for granted, and is careless or indifferent in the use made of it in the shaping and projection of speech. And so we hear all around us slovenly speech, the sound unsupported by proper and properly controlled respiration. All too often what we hear is already evidence of vocal injury."

"Much of the trouble is sheer indifference and physical laziness. But another contributing factor is, I suspect, self-consciousness, even fear. I mean fear of being conspicuous, fear of being thought affected, elitist, of

putting on airs in expending the effort, mental and physical, it takes to project the voice properly and pay due attention to the shaping of vowels and the clear enunciation of consonants, not to mention the melodic and rhythmic eloquence of speech artfully sustained."

The result, as with the negligent professional, can be vocal injury and incapacitation, most familiar in the hoarseness that comes with trying to make oneself heard in noisy environments such as crowded bars and cocktail parties, or with continuing to talk against the occasional attack of laryngitis, itself often the price of bad speaking habits.

"A contributing factor for professionals, has been the microphone and electronic amplification. In pre-mike days those who had to make themselves heard over wide spaces—actors, orators, preachers—learned how to do it. They had to. Nowadays electronic amplification does it for them. The consequence is likely to be the same kind of unsupported speech we hear from non-professionals, with the mike amplifying the deficiencies."

"Most people are unaware that the sound

of their own voice as they hear it is not the sound their listeners hear. They are deceived by their own head resonance. If they speak into a tape recorder, their response to the playback will be: 'But that's not me!' It is."

"And it's a good starting point for those who would like to do something about the way they sound. Learn to hear yourself as others hear you—and as the mike hears you. If you don't like what you hear, do something about it. Think of the tape recorder as a vocal mirror."

"You are, after all, dealing with a musical instrument. Indeed, your whole body is a musical instrument, of which those two little vocal cords are the reeds, or the sounding element. Can you imagine playing with a bent oboe or a warped cello?"

"It's a matter of technique, of course, and technique can be acquired and cultivated. Bad technique, or no technique at all in any field involving muscular coordination, is like a time bomb. You can get away with it without injury for just so long. But it will go off in the end."

Henry Pleasants is the author of several books on singers and vocal art.



Maribeth A. Bunch.

WEEKEND

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TRAVEL

On Making Chinese Cooking Scrutable

by Nancy Jenkins

NEW YORK — "A lot of people misunderstand Chinese cooking," said Lily Lee Levin during a recent visit here. Levin, who was born and raised in China, is the wife of the U.S. consul general in Hong Kong, Burton Levin. She is also an enthusiastic exponent of the art of Chinese cooking, which, she insists with disarming conviction, is not as difficult as Westerners make out. If millions of Chinese women can turn out three meals a day, she says, there is no reason why the rest of us should find it daunting.

"People say about Chinese cooking: One, you use a lot of ingredients I've never seen before, and two, there's a lot of chopping. It's a lot of work — but that's not true," she said as she quickly assembled the ingredients for a demonstration one Saturday morning in the sunlit Hors d'Oeuvre at the top of the World Trade Center. "You don't need a wok, you don't need a cleaver and you don't need special ingredients."

She went on to describe her formula: "P-O-S-S, pepper, oil, salt and sugar, that's the basis," she said. "Add G-S-G — garlic, scallion and ginger, but never add MSG (monosodium glutamate). That's the sign of a bad food or a bad cook — or both."

The daughter of a Chinese army officer, Levin was born in Shandong province, in northern China. In the difficult years before, during and after World War II, her family moved from city to city throughout China.

She learned to cook, she said, by following in the steps of her amah, or nursemaid. "The family cook traveled with us," she said, "and we always had a house full of people, family and soldiers. In the

Lily Lee Levin compares her cooking style to her marriage. Now I like to intermarry Chinese and American things. These days no place is isolated. We mix cultures and we mix cuisines."

kitchen they would give me a few vegetables to chop or a piece of dough to roll out just to keep me quiet." When the family moved to Taiwan in 1949, she took over much of the meal preparation herself.

But it was not until she became a U.S. Foreign Service officer's wife that she discovered her cooking was something special. She met her Brooklyn-born husband while attending Warren Wilson College in North Carolina. "Now I like to intermarry Chinese and American things," she said, comparing her cooking style to her marriage. "These days no place is isolated. We mix cultures and we mix cuisines." With her husband and two children, she has lived in Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan and several times in Hong Kong, as well as in Washington, D.C., and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Although she has always been a dedicated cook, it is only in recent years, with her children away at school, that Levin has found the time to demonstrate her enthusiasm to others. Now she has translated that enthusiasm into a book, "Lily's Way," subtitled "Scrutable Chinese Cooking," which she published privately in Hong Kong last year. In New York, the book is available for \$10 in Bloomingdale's, and by mail for the same price plus postage from the World Trade Center Club, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.

"Americans have such a misconception of Chinese cooking," Levin told a group of American women assembled for her demonstration here. "They ask me, do you cook Peking style, Sichuan, Cantonese?" Her response, she said, is to insist: "I cook Chinese! It's the same way of cooking all over China. Only the spice, the flavoring, makes the difference from one region to the next."

As she demonstrated how to prepare stir-fried shrimp with sliced cucumbers, beef with onions, and stewed chicken with chestnuts, Levin explained what she calls the method approach Chinese cooking, by which the mastery of a few techniques, such as stir-frying, steaming and stewing or braising, allows the cook the free-

dom to explore a range of combinations. "As far as ingredients are concerned," she said, "you have to think to stretch your imagination. I have a rough idea of what I'm going to cook, but after that I play a little, I change things. A lot depends on what's in the refrigerator."

Rapidly stir-frying sliced cucumbers and onions, she said, "You can do this with carrots or green peppers, or you could use a can of water chestnuts, you could add bean sprouts." The key to it all is spontaneity. "Use minced pork or chicken or beef, whatever you like. At the end you can add sesame oil to make it Oriental."

SHE does not believe in teaching recipes, she said on another occasion, preparing a meal in a friend's kitchen in New York. "What is important is to get a sense of how the whole thing works," she said.

As an example of the method approach from "Lily's Way," here is her "one-for-all recipe for stir-fried fish or shrimp dishes:

"For fish or shrimp and vegetables, the proportion is 2 cups to 1 cup — i.e., twice as much fish or shrimp as vegetables."

METHOD

"Clean the fish (which should be filleted and cut into bite-sized pieces) or the shrimp (which should be deveined) and use paper toweling to blot dry."

"Salt and pepper the fish (dusted with a little cornstarch as a binder to prevent it from falling apart while cooking) or the shrimp and separately dice, shred or slice the vegetables."

"Proceed as you would with a meat dish — stir-fry the vegetables for about 10 to 15 seconds in 1½ tbs. of heated oil, salt very lightly and then scoop the vegetables out of the pan. Add another 2½ tbs. of oil and when it is hot, sauté a few slices of ginger or, if you prefer, a little chopped scallion or garlic."

"Add the fish or shrimp, stir-fry for about 20 to 30 seconds until almost done, and put back the vegetables. Stir fry for another 5 to 10 seconds. Taste, add salt if necessary and a pinch of sugar, and it is ready to serve."

HINT

"Ginger complements sea food. Use a lot of it when available. Sautéed ginger gives off a fragrant aroma and imparts a delicate flavor to the seafood. If you don't like ginger, substitute scallions."

NOTE

"Fish and shrimp are often cooked with only a few slices of ginger and a couple of scallion stalks cut into about 1-inch lengths. With fish, soy sauce can be used instead of salt, but it is generally not used with shrimp since it would overwhelm the delicate flavor. If you use soy sauce, the general rule is 1 tsp. for every cup of meat or fish."

The cooking times are only approximate and depend on the size of the pieces of fish, shrimp and vegetable. Levin recommends several vegetables to go with shrimp or fish, among them asparagus, bamboo shoots, bean sprouts, mushrooms, both fresh and dried, celery, cucumber and snow peas.

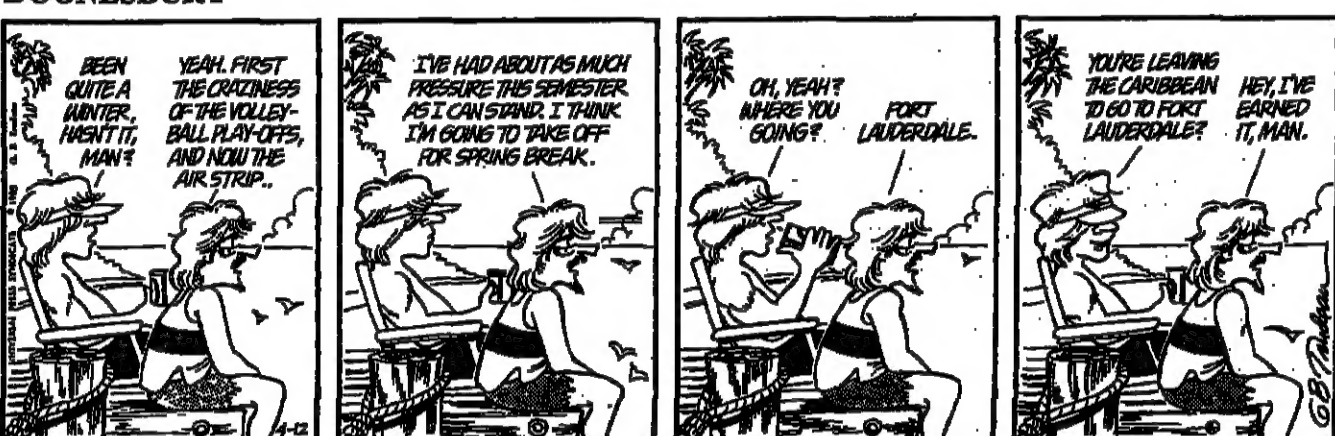
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Lily Lee Levin shows how.

Ruby Washington/The New York Times

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — April 13 and 14: Vienna Philharmonic, Claudio Abbado conductor, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli piano (Mozart, Haydn).
April 18: Vienna Symphony, Peter Schneider conductor, Thomas Zehetmair violin, David Zimmermann viola (Mozart, Schubert).
RECEITAL — April 17: Haydn Trio, Thomas Kiehl viola (Beethoven, Mozart).
●Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — April 14: Vienna Symphony, Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conductor, Grant Johannesen piano (Ravel, Schostakowitch).
April 18: Warsaw Bonus Consort, Marcin Szczęsny conductor (Polish Renaissance music).
April 19: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Michael Gien conductor, Gabriela Benackova-Cap soprano (Beethoven).
RECEITAL — April 15: Clemens Hagen cello, Elisabeth Leonska piano (Schubert, Schumann).
●Staatoper (tel. 53.24.00).
BALLE — April 13: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Nureyev, Tchaikovsky).
April 16 and 19: "Don Quixote" (Nureyev, Tchaikovsky).
●Opera — April 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
April 18: "Aida" (Verdi).
●Volkstheater (tel. 53.24.00).
BALLE — April 15: "Giselle" (Alonso, Adam).
●Opernhaus (tel. 53.24.00).
April 18: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).
●Operetta — April 16: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera
●Opera — April 14: "Parsifal" (Wagner).
BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel. 217.22.11).
●Opera — April 13 and 19: "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner).
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 511.29.95).
CONCERT — April 18: National Belgian Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Emil Guileles piano (Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky).
EXHIBITION — To April 28: "Fetters of Rops," drawings.
●Ghent, Royal Opera (tel. 25.24.25).
●Opera — April 13: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
●L'Espresso, Théâtre Royal (tel. 23.59.10).
●Opera — April 14 and 18: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Radio House Concert Hall (tel. 35.06.47).
CONCERTS — April 13: Radio Light Orchestra, Teddy Petersen conductor. April 19: Ensemble Later Contemporary, Alain Damien conductor.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham Hippodrome (tel. 622.74.86).
BALLE — April 13: The Royal Ballet, "The Firebird" (Fokine, Stravinsky).
●Concert Lessons (Brimley, Stravinsky).
●"A Man in the Country" (Ashford, Chopin).
LONDON, Barbican Hall — April 13: English Chamber Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, José-Luis García violin (Bach).

GALLERY

●Galerie James Mayor (tel. 326.60.34).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "Li Shuang."
●Librairie-galerie du Jour (tel. 233).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "Jean-Michel Prudhomme."
●Maison de Victor Hugo (tel. 272.16.65).
EXHIBITION — To June 29: "Le Voyage de l'Inde."
●Musée d'Art et d'Essai (tel. 260.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To April 22: "Odion Redon."
●Musée de la Publicité (tel. 246.15.09).
EXHIBITION — To April 15: "French Film Posters."
●Musée du Grand Palais (tel. 261.24.10).
EXHIBITION — To April 22: "Impressionism and the French Country."
●Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 6: "French Engravers from the XVIII Century." Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 742.03.47).
EXHIBITION — To June 30: "James Tissot: 1836-1902."
●Opera — April 17: "Alceste" (Gluck).
April 18: "Wozzeck" (Berg).
●Galerie Guyon (tel. 563.20.30).
RECEITAL — April 18: Anne Quilès piano (Bach, Mozart).
●Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.07.96).
CONCERTS — April 17-19: Orchestra de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor, Itzhak Perlman violin (Bach, Beethoven).
RECEITAL — April 15: Isaac Stern violin. Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel. 723.47.77).
CONCERTS — April 17: Orchestra National de France, Maximiano Valdés conductor (Offenbach).
April 18: "Musical de Paris" (tel. 261.19.83).
BALLE — Maurice Bejart 20th Century Ballet — April 13 and 14: "Notre Faust" (Bach).
April 17-21: "Le Concerto."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).
●Opera — April 14: "Siegfried" (Wagner).
April 15: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
April 16 and 19: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
April 18: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
●Philharmonie (tel. 548.80).
CONCERTS — April 12 and 13: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Bach, Mozart).
April 14: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Lutz Herbig conductor, Rudolf Gähler conductor (Bach, Stravinsky).
April 16 and 17: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Michael Tilson Thomas conductor (Berlioz, Schumann).
●Schloss Charlottenburg (tel. 3201.1).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: "Antoine Watteau."
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel. 21.25.81).
●Opera — April 13 and 19: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).
April 18: "Carmen" (Bizet).
FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel. 77.46.66).
●Opera — Through April: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
FRANKFURT, Stadttheater (tel. 256.23.35).
BURG, Staatsoper (tel. 55).

BALLET

●Ballet — April 13: "Hommage à George Balanchine" (Balanchine, Neumeier).
●Opera — April 15: "Tosca und Zimman" (Lortzing).
MÜNCHEN, Gärtnersplatz State Theater (tel. 201.67.67).
●Opera — April 14: "The Beggar Student" (Müller).
●National Theater (tel. 22.13.16).
BALLE — April 13 and 15: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
●Opera — April 14 and 18: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
April 16: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
April 19: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Tsuen Wan Town Hall (tel. 790.73.21).
CONCERT — April 19: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Christopher Seaman conductor, Gillian Lin piano (Schumann, Weber).

GREECE

ATHENS, Athens Art Gallery (tel. 721.39.58).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Infinities."
●Center for Folk Art and Tradition (tel. 324.39.87).
EXHIBITION — To May: "Folk Art and Tradition of Thrace."
●Neos Morphes Gallery (tel. 361.61.65).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "Panagiotis Tassos."
●Civic Museum (tel. 323.06.98).
EXHIBITION — To April 16: "Chissu Voudouloglou."

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Alliance Française (tel. 76.21.97).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Ferdinand Vivien."
●Civic Museum (tel. 77.16.42).
EXHIBITION — Through April: "Wood Quay."
●David Hendrik's Gallery (tel. 75.60.62).
EXHIBITION — To May 4: "Roy Johnston."
●National Concert Hall (tel. 71.18.88).
RECEITAL — April 13: John O'Connor piano (Beethoven).
●Oliver Dowling Gallery (tel. 76.65.73).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Gilbert Swinburne."
●Oriel Gallery (tel. 76.34.10).
EXHIBITION — Through April: "The Dubliners. Watercolours by Michael Healy."
●Peacock Theatre (tel. 74.45.05).
THEATER — Through April: "Glenagary Glen" (David Mamet).
●Teater-Gallery (tel. 77.60.89).
EXHIBITION — Through April: "Louis le Broquy."

ITALY

GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel. 58.93.29).
●Opera — April 14: "Aida" (Verdi).
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel. 78.46.88).

EXHIBITIONS

●To April 28: "Afra and Tobia Scarpa: architects and designers." The Imaginary and the Real: Paolo De Poli, Candidi Fiori, Toni Zoccheri.
●Turin, Royal Palace (tel. 839.88.02).
EXHIBITION — To May 22: "Country Life in Rajasthan Seen Through Indian Miniature Paintings from the XVII to XIX Centuries."
●Teatro Regio (tel. 54.80.00).
April 19: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
●Venice, Ca' Vendramin Calergi (tel. 70.99.09).
EXHIBITION — To May 19: "Figurative Japanese Art: 1873-1964." Palazzo Fortuny (tel. 70.99.09).
EXHIBITION — To April 28: "High Fashion: 1950's and 1960's."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Azabu Museum (tel. 582.14.10).
EXHIBITION — To April 28: "Masterpieces of Ukiyo-E Painting."
●Edmond Art Gallery (tel. 213.31.11).
EXHIBITION — To June 2: "Land of Civilizations, Turkey."
●Japan Folk Craft Museum (tel. 467.47.00).
EXHIBITION — To June 23: "Crafts of North Eastern Districts."
●National Museum of Modern Art (tel. 214.25.61).
EXHIBITION — To May 6: "Shiko Munakata."
●Okura Shukokan Museum (tel. 583.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Yokoyama Taikan: A Modern Japanese Style Painter."
●Riccar Art Museum (tel. 571.32.54).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: "Scenic Spots in Edo-Ando Hiroshige."
●Seibu Museum (tel. 981.01.11).
EXHIBITION — To May 12: "Leonardo da Vinci National Studies."
●Yamamoto Museum (tel. 669.40.56).
EXHIBITION — To May 10: "Contemporary Japanese Painting."

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Centre des Congrès (tel. 30.76.54).
CONCERT — Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra — April 14: Lawrence Foster conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano (Tchaikovsky).
April 17: Jean-Pierre Waller conductor, Hervé Blau piano (Brahms, Mozart).
●Salle Garnier (tel. 50.76.54).
CONCERT — April 13: Meos Quartet (Beethoven, Dvorak).
RECEITALS — April 15: Aldo Ciccolini piano (Liszt, Ravel).
April 16: Renato Bruson baritone, Craig Sheppard piano (Mozart, Ravel).
April 19: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano, J.A. Alvarez Pargio piano (Brahms, Vivaldi).
●Théâtre Princesse Grace (tel. 50.76.54).
RECEITAL — April 13: Janusz Monarcha bass, Marcelle Dedieu-Vidal piano (Chopin, Schubert).

PORTUGAL

LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (73.51.31).
BALLE — April 13: Gulbenkian Ballet — "Five Tangos," "Ghost Dances."

CONCERTS — April 16: Lausanne Quartet (Mozart, Verdi).
April 18 and 19: Gulbenkian Orchestra, Lev Markin conductor, Secunda Costa piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
RECEITAL — April 17: Roswitha Treder mezzo-soprano, José Paredes Santos piano (Schubert).
●St. Carlos National Theater (tel. 34.84.84).
●Opera — April 13: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
April 17-19: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To April 28: "The Face of Nature: Landscape drawings from the permanent collection." Fisher Hall (tel. 228.1.55).
CONCERT — April 19: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich cello (Haydn, Shostakovich).
GLASGOW, City Hall (tel. 552.59.61).
EXHIBITION — April 14: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Benita Valente soprano, Ann Murray mezzo-soprano (Mozart).

SPAIN

MADRID, Fundación Juan March (tel. 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Russian Vanguardism: 1910-1930." Museo de Arte Contemporáneo (tel. 449.71.50).
EXHIBITION — Through April: "Jean Paul, 'Finnish Design'."
●Palacio de Velázquez y de Cristal (tel. 274.77.75).
EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Spanish Sculpture 1900-1930."
●Sala de Exposiciones de la Caixa (tel. 419.04.40).
EXHIBITION — April 15-30: "Rich and Hamilton."
●Teatro Real (tel. 248.38.75).
CONCERTS — April 13 and 14: Orquesta y Coros Nacionales de España Jesús López Cobos conductor (Granados).
April 15 and 16: St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin conductor (Berlioz, Mozart).
RECEITAL — April 16: Radu Lupu piano.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Concert Hall (tel. 22.18.00).
CONCERTS — April 17 and 18: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor (Beethoven, Schumann).
UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 462.35.50).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Frankenthaler on Paper: A Retrospective, 1950-84."
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.01).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
●Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 14: "Henri Matisse."
To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

The Free Travel Service Only a Few Can Afford

by Roger Collis

THE very rich are different from everyone else; not only do they have more money, as Hemingway wryly observed, but they seem to get more freebies than other people, from invitations to inaugural Mediterranean cruises to trips to Las Vegas with all expenses paid. Like bank managers with loans, nobody offers you anything when you really need it. One way to get a free lunch is to offer to pay with the proverbial million-dollar bill.

So it is for members of Premier Services, a top-of-the-line travel assistance plan that the American Express Bank operates for "high net worth" clients. It claims to provide an around-the-clock concierge service — from medical aid to help with travel arrangements — practically anywhere in the world. To be sure, members are expected to spread some money around with their American Express gold cards, but the service itself is free.

Imagine that you're just about to return from New York to your home base in Zurich when you get a message that an important client is flying in from the Middle East to London and wants to meet you there the following day. You wonder how on earth you can unscramble your itinerary half an hour before you're due to leave for JFK. Suddenly, a light bulb flashes above your head and you dial the unlisted New York number on the back of your Premier Services card. On your arrival at the airport, everything has been taken care of. There are no tickets waiting at the check-in desk for London, where a car will meet you. Hotel accommodation has been arranged, an interpreter paid on for the afternoon, tickets for a spooked-out show have miraculously appeared and your favorite restaurant has been reserved for a late dinner. What's more, messages are on their way to your office in Zurich as well as to your client with details of your new schedule.

According to Robert Smith, chairman and chief executive of American Express Bank, Premier Services was set up just over a year ago to meet the travel needs of its private banking clients, many of whom are independent entrepreneurs who lack the resources of a large corporate network. "These people are frequent international travelers with hectic personal and business schedules. Our aim is to provide them with a backup service that they can't otherwise get, at no cost. Obviously, we have to use their private banking and travel business and that they will use their American Express cards."

In order to qualify for membership in Premier Services, you must have not only an American Express gold card issued by American Express Bank or by the Trade Development Bank (a large Geneva-based private bank that American Express acquired a couple of years ago) but have at least half a million dollars on deposit with one of them. Clients who meet these requirements are likely to be full-fledged millionaires. So it is hardly surprising that out of 30,000 banking clients there are only about 200 Premier Service members scattered throughout the world. By law, none of them can be U.S. residents, as both the American Express banks operate under a legal charter that precludes them from conducting domestic business in the United States. According to Smith, members represent a wide range of nationalities; the nationals of no one country account for more than 8 percent of total bank deposits.

Providing special services is a traditional way for private banks to attract a wealthy clientele. But American Express has been able to upstage its competitors by exploiting the horizontal integration of its banking, travel and credit card divisions.

"Premier Services costs us virtually nothing in terms of out-of-pocket expenses, it's incremental. We are simply piggybacking on the already existing services of the travel and card businesses. But the cost of this to another institution would be prohibitive," Smith says.

The Premier Services card, which comes in black and gold livery with the name of the member embossed in gold on the front, looks like any other strip of corporate plastic. In fact, it's only a courtesy card and cannot be used for purchases. But on the back are 24-hour hot-line numbers in New York, Miami, Paris and London which, Smith says, can be answered in any of 16 languages. In June, hot lines will be opened in Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and other cities in Asia. A call to the nearest center brings help anywhere in the world, although medical aid is coordinated through Paris by arrangement with Europ Assistance.

Once a member's identification has been established by name and personal code, the operator calls up the relevant "travel profile," which indicates preferences for airlines, hotels, restaurants and the like, medical requirements and dietary and other predilections. This presumably saves time in planning a schedule.

For example, some high fliers might routinely hire a Learjet between Zurich and Milan, while others might scrape along with first class on Swissair. One may specify a particular bodyguard, another a cocktail cabinet in the bulletproof limousine. Once the request has been sorted out, Premier Services gets to work and normally calls the member back in an hour or less. Out-of-pocket transactions with vendors of services and goods are charged to the member's American Express gold card. This may prove to be a limitation in some parts of the world because American Express has relatively few acceptance points — 800,000 compared with four million for Visa, although they point

Amex bankers find a way to entice the rich

out that most of the up-market vendors accept American Express. Presumably, cost is no object for Premier Services. Says Robert Smith, "Once you've got a client, and he uses this card, he isn't going to be price sensitive."

In spite of the exotic possibilities, the most frequently used services are for routine airline and hotel reservations. But there are plenty of anecdotes of out-of-the-ordinary requests. For example, a Premier Services member wanted to buy and move into a house in London within 24 hours so that his wife could leave the hospital and convalesce at home. He called the hot line. Premier Services arranged everything, from negotiating with the real estate agent to arranging a credit for \$50,000 because the member's account officer at his bank in the south of France was unavailable — all in three hours one afternoon.

Another member was taken ill at home in London. His regular physician was not available. He felt so bad that he called Premier Services in Paris, which arranged for a doctor living next door to visit in half an hour. A few weeks later, the same person flew to Paris at short notice for a business meeting. He went to the hotel where he normally stayed but it was full. He called Premier Services from a nearby public phone, walked back to the hotel and had a room.

American Express has plenty of such examples to show the prowess of Premier Services — from the Paraguayan ambassador who got a seat on a fully booked plane after a ski weekend in Colorado to same-day lunch reservations at Taillevent restaurant in Paris — but they are less forthcoming with the names of real-life members to the press.

So I decided to call the Premier Services hot line in Paris with a simulated situation. It was 11 A.M. on a Thursday. According to the scenario, I was in Monte Carlo and my wife was skiing at Saint Moritz. She would have to join me at a business dinner in Geneva that evening and we would fly on together to New York on Sunday. There was one complication, the U.S. visa in my old British passport had to be transferred to the new one.

Premier Services called back at 11:45 A.M. A private helicopter would take me to Nice airport (\$160) where a Cessna 185 turboprop had been chartered (\$1,300) for Geneva (flying time 65 minutes) which was timed to meet my wife, arriving at 17:05 on Swissair flight 327 from Zurich (\$85 first class), where she had been taken by taxi from Saint Moritz (\$230). At the airport a limo (\$100) would take us to the Beau Rivage hotel (\$120 double room) and a plush restaurant, Le Bearn, had been reserved for dinner at 8:30 P.M. (\$100 a person without wine). On Sunday we were booked on Swissair flight 110 (first class \$1,200 each) arriving in New York at 4:25 P.M. where a Premier Services representative would help us into a limo (\$120) for Manhattan. We were booked into the Pierre (\$120 double room). Meanwhile, arrangements had been made with the U.S. Consulate in Nice for the visa.

It was impressive. It seemed a pity not to make the trip.

Sacha Guitry

Continued from page 7

not more so," he once allowed when cautiously about his vanity.

The cinema interested him, but while it was mine he felt it had no place for him, as he wrote his dialogue to be heard and not seen. He did make one silent film in 1915, a documentary about Parisian artists and authors, photographing Rodin and Renoir in their studios, Anatole France and Octave Mirbeau in their studies and Sarah Bernhardt in her ornate drawing room.

When the talkies came in he acted in film versions of his popular plays and, encouraged by the response, he began to write scenarios. The first of these, "The Story of a Cheat," the saga of an unscrupulous young man's climb to fortune, he transformed into a sparkling film of international renown. He followed with three more of the genre: "Nine Bachelors," "Pearls of the Crown" and "A Ride Up the Champs-Elysees."

During the Nazi occupation his plays were performed — as were those of Giraudoux, Sartre, Cocteau, Claudel and other prominent French authors — and the rumor was spread that he was fraternizing with the German authorities. His visits to the Nazi headquarters were to protect friends from arrest and to intercede for those already in concentration camps. His intervention was credited with protecting Tristan Bernard and his wife from being molested. At the same time a collaborationist propaganda sheet attacked him for being Jewish, though he was not. In 1942 Life magazine published an article announcing that he — together with Maurice Chevalier, Mistinguett and the boxer Georges Carpentier — had been placed on an alleged Resistance list for execution when the war was over. The article was shown to Guitry.

"The magazine calls itself Life and demands death," he said.

In August 1944, after the Nazis had fled Paris, a band of Resistance irregulars entered his house and dragged him to the local town hall. They had no warrant for his arrest nor evidence to present, but he was imprisoned to await trial.

"I knew Paris had been liberated because I was arrested," he later wrote. He spent three months in crowded cells while those whom he had aided during the Nazi occupation offered testimony in his behalf. When the case came to court the judge was perplexed. There was no charge against the prisoner. Why had he been arrested?

"I know why," Guitry said. "Forty years of success in the theater."

He returned to writing plays and films, but his health was broken. He acted in revivals of his old plays and wrote some new ones, but it was the cinema that occupied his time. He wrote, directed and produced three mammoth movies — "Si Versailles m'était conté," "Napoleon" and "Si Paris m'était conté" — in which he retold the history of France in his inimitable manner of entertaining theatricalization.

Sacha's residence was as impressive as he himself, a town house in Avenue Elisée-Reclus, in the Seventh Arrondissement, that he had inherited from his father. It was a miniature palace with a gallery of paintings and statuary, the works of masters, a vast library of rare books and manuscripts.

Clad in flowing robes, walking its marble corridors and showing guests his treasures, the host resembled the Louis XIV he impersonated in his Versailles film. He hoped that after his death it would be preserved as a state museum, but when he died in 1957 his estate was devoured by debts and the house torn down — a garage now stands in its place — and the mansion's contents scattered at auctions.

TRAVEL

Europe, Reflected in Its Public Parks

by Paul Lewis

GOD ALMIGHTY first planted a garden, Francis Bacon reminded us over 400 years ago. But since that first Garden of Eden, mankind has been busily planting and shaping its own parks and gardens to its own image. And today Europe's plentiful public parks — and the way people use them — offer the perspicacious visitor a fascinating glimpse into a country's traditions and life style, just as a promenade past the picknickers, joggers and well turned out strollers of Central Park sums up the mixture of chic and informality that is New York.

In Europe public parks are still generally safer than those in the United States, but not always. They are generally cleaner, too, but not everywhere. And while promenaders usually behave soberly, sometimes they are just as engaging as any of the softball players, roller skaters and picnicking families found in an American recreational area.

Most revealing to visitors, however, are the national differences among Europe's parks and the distinctive ways their citizens use and enjoy them.

In Britain, for example, that generous expanse of green around London's heart that makes up Hyde Park and its smaller neighbor, St. James's Park, is a continual reminder of the strength of the naturalist tradition in English landscape gardening and art. Trees, shrubs and bushes are skillfully arranged along the banks of the meandering Serpentine to create the impression that the countryside has invaded the town. Two of London's most famous parks thus reflect the desire to re-create nature in idealized form that inspired the work of such famous British gardeners as Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton and drew its inspiration directly from the artistic tradition of painters like Constable and Turner.

But the way Londoners use their parks, though more restrained than their American cousins, is also a tribute to shared 19th-century traditions of democracy and belief in public welfare.

The sight of thousands of Londoners peacefully dozing away a warm afternoon in deck chairs on the grass, playing soccer or lying in loving embrace would be inconceivable in the well regulated public parks of Paris. And none of the more tightly regulated countries of continental Europe could tolerate the idea of a national safety valve like Hyde Park's Speakers' Corner, where

everyone from cranks to unemployed politicians can happily let off steam from atop upturned soapboxes before a politely skeptical audience.

The French conception of a public park could scarcely be more different from the British. Freedom and nature may be tolerated to an extent outside the capital city, but only formalism and restraint will do within it.

Luxembourg Garden and Parc Monceau, two of the most famous public parks in central Paris, are splendid monuments to the French mania for bureaucracy and regimentation. They are like pictures at an exhibition or cakes in a bakery window — there to be admired but not touched.

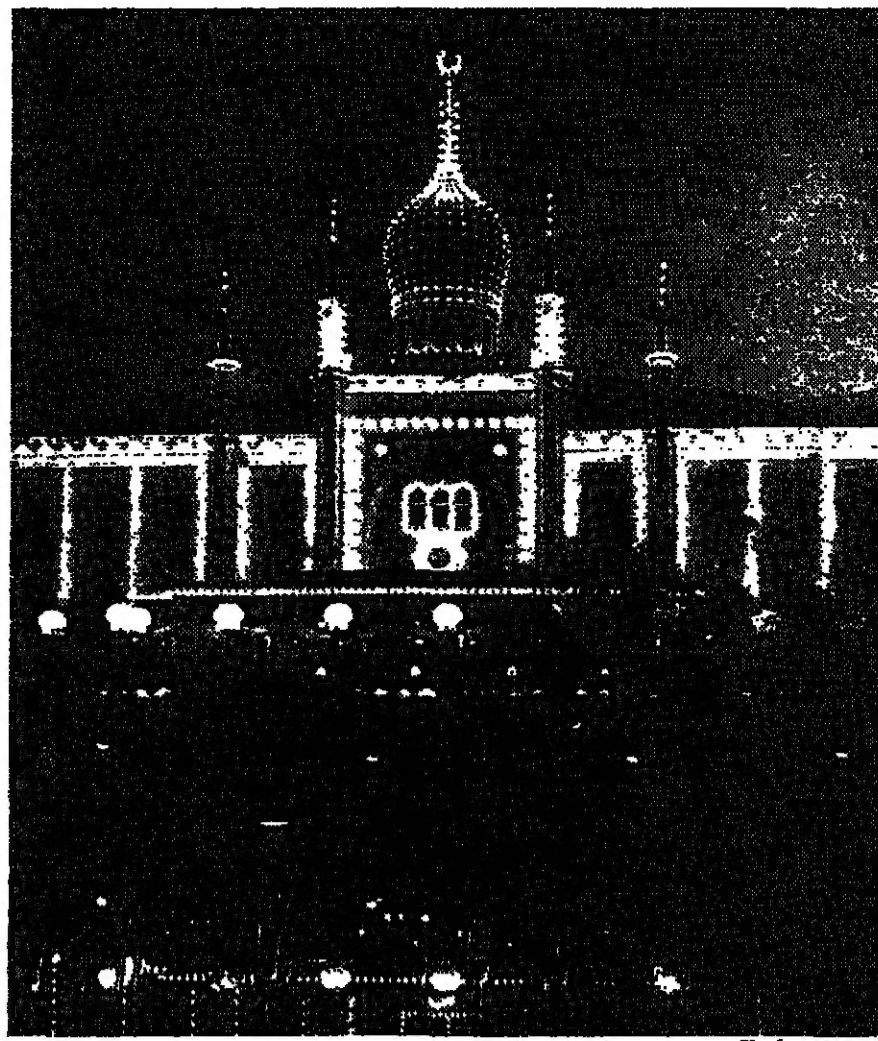
Notices warn that only children under the age of 6 are allowed on the immaculate lawns, adding that age will be determined by the date of birth recorded on the child's national identity card. Dogs are banned, even if on a leash. And police officers of a special breed stalk about, blowing whistles at the slightest hint that any of the myriad regulations is about to be broken.

That the liberty-loving French accept all this in Parc Monceau is perhaps not so surprising, for this very formal public garden is hemmed in by expensive real estate inhabited by the rich and the old.

But Luxembourg Garden is in the heart of the capital's famed student quarter. And on a warm spring day, the heirs to the student uprising of May 1968 sit obediently on little green chairs around the edge of the lawn, cramming for exams and occasionally holding hands. Old men play endless games of chess on stone tables that have been specially erected in the western end of the park.

At the edge of the city, Paris's parks become more informal. During the weekend, middle-class French families, usually with small children, trudge through the huge Bois de Boulogne, one of several former royal hunting grounds that ring the capital. The scene is reminiscent of Central Park, though with regional differences. Underway on the edge of the woods are innumerable games of football and boules, a game using small metal balls that can be played on any level piece of ground. Deeper in the woods are lakes, with rowboats for rent, riding stables for the more affluent, racetracks and a few exceedingly expensive restaurants for those even more well heeled.

But as daylight ebbs, the woods lose their



Copenhagen's Tivoli.

relaxed family atmosphere. More sinister creatures gather along the edges. After dark, the Bois de Boulogne becomes the haunt of those who practice the world's oldest profession.

West Germany's approach to public parks seems to mirror a divided soul, half in love with order, half in love with undisciplined nature.

In Munich, capital of Bavaria, nature won, thanks to Benjamin Thompson Rumford, an American who in 1789 began to design a stretch of royal hunting grounds into Germany's first public park. Munich's famous Englischer Garten, completed in 1795, is laid out in the naturalist style with carefully planned hillocks, woods, babbling brooks and even a Chinese pagoda copied from London's Kew Gardens. Originally, Rumford installed pigs and cows to make his idealized landscape more convincing. But the Bavarians have since replaced them with their own incomparable beer gardens and pretzel shops.

On weekends, Munichers go to the Englischer Garten to pretend they are hiking in the wild Bavarian mountains when they haven't even left town. Wearing stout boots, green hunting coats and little felt hats with shaving-brushes in the brim, they stride through the park clapping thick walking sticks and pausing occasionally for beer and pretzels. Birds sing, the wind sighs in the trees, but the roar of Munich's traffic is never completely out of earshot. As night falls, the Englischer Garten becomes a place to be avoided by all but the most resolute or foolhardy.

AUSTRIANS treat public parks less seriously than do their German cousins. Vienna's Stadtpark, the capital's biggest, boasts a summer dancing pavilion where strollers can waltz the afternoon away. The Prater fairground, with the big wheel immortalized in the film of Graham Greene's "The Third Man," remains a slightly sinister place to this day, still the reputed meeting place for visitors from Eastern Europe. The Viennese take it in stride, joking that all the languages of the vanished Austro-Hungarian Empire can still be heard there.

Some countries manage to provide the finest of well-ordered parks without recourse to entrance fees or stultifying regulations, relying instead on a natural orderliness of their citizens that seems to impose itself automatically on visitors. One such country is Switzerland. Few public parks in Europe are more perfect, more immaculate, than those of Geneva, where the shores of Lake Geneva close in to form the Rhone River. But it does not require whistle-blowing guards to keep the parks in such pristine condition. The disciplined bourgeois of Geneva would no more pick a flower or put the toe of a shoe on the grass than rob a bank.

On the lake's northern shore, three separate parks, all laid out in the English naturalist style, run together to make up a huge



Awaiting an audience at Speakers' Corner.



Waiting for business in Luxembourg Garden.

green expanse of leafy chestnut trees, formal flower beds and winding lakeside paths. The gardens have evocative names: Parc Mon Repos leads into a garden called La Perle du Lac, beyond which is the Parc Villa Barton. An unusual feature of these forestlike parks is that they are dotted with private villas, some of which have been turned into restaurants or offices. Visitors can walk freely among these buildings for about a mile.

The Parc de la Grange and the Parc des Eaux Vives on the southern side of the lake, behind Geneva's famous waterspout, are smaller and more formal. But they boast one of Europe's finest rose gardens, seen at its best in June.

Sometimes a nation's public parks seem to reflect its private fantasies, or some lost glory. The heroic statuary that crowds the formal gardens of Brussels — great arches, winged chariots, triumphant warriors and perfectly proportioned maidens — all hint at a destiny tiny Belgium may have longed for but never really achieved.

Similarly, it is ironic that minuscule, unwarlike Luxembourg should boast what may be Europe's most militaristic public park, laid out along the bottom of the gorge that forms a natural moat at the base of the city's fortifications. Called the Vallée de la Pétrusse after the stream that runs through it, this sinewy, uncrowded park reflects the leisurely pace of life in Europe's last grand duchy. Here in the shadow of their citadel's impressive defenses, Luxembourg's citizens like to stroll during lunch or on weekends.

Copenhagen's famed Tivoli has a touch of fantasy of a different kind. This park, which charges an admission fee, is another example of that slightly old-fashioned quaintness still found in Scandinavian parks, despite its reputation for modernity. With its stables, amusements and restaurants, the Tivoli gardens are probably the closest thing left to the celebrated Vauxhall Gardens of 18th-century London, also essentially a commercial venture where people paid to walk and be entertained.

But for a taste of one of Scandinavia's truly public parks, there is Oslo's Frogner Park, at the city's western end, which has been set aside for the sculptures of Gustav Vigeland. Here, in a setting of lawns, gardens and fountains, one can wander among hundreds of figures in stone, bronze and wrought iron that depict the various stages in the life of man.

MOVING south in Europe, the tradition of building public parks and gardens wanes. Those that exist were constructed mainly as private gardens by the rich and powerful and have only recently been opened to the public. This is true of some of the most famous public parks in Rome.

The villas and palaces of Italy are the original home of the formal Renaissance tradition in European gardening. With a skilled eye, the visitor can still reconstruct the gardens of the Villa Borghese as they must have looked in Renaissance days. But today the statues are chipped and broken, the paths worn and the lawns turned into public recreation areas.

The Borghese Gardens constitute the only large public park in central Rome, and its monuments, like so many in the city, are sadly dilapidated, suffering from overuse and lack of maintenance. The Villa Borghese, with its famous pictures and statuary, is closed for repairs. But the gardens remain open, continuing to play their multiple role as the city's premier playground, strolling area and viewing station.

On any given day, at least half of Rome's school-age youth seems to be playing football there, chasing one another up and down the broad alleys or just strolling past the rows of battered statues and occasional ruins. Older Romans and a few knowledgeable tourists gather at the southern end of the gardens, near the Spanish Steps, to enjoy one of the best views across the city.

A visit to the often overlooked gardens of the Villa Doria Pamphili, on the hill behind the Vatican, offers a similar experience. These once splendid private gardens, which offer views out across the city, have deteriorated into a huge, wild park in the best traditions of Repton and Capability Brown.

Like the Borghese Gardens, Madrid's Retiro Gardens were once the grounds of a palace, in this case one built in the 17th century for Philip IV, and subsequently destroyed. The park is well kept, with flower beds, tree-lined avenues, groves and monuments, and rich in diversions, from cafes and boat rentals on the large artificial lake, El Estanque, to the band concerts and puppet shows that are given on spring and summer weekends.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+ 1/4
Univac	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4
Unicom	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Prev. Close	Today's High	Today's Low	Today's Close	Chg.
72.37	72.37	72.37	72.37	0.00
72.37	72.37	72.37	72.37	0.00
72.37	72.37	72.37	72.37	0.00
72.37	72.37	72.37	72.37	0.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Today's High	Today's Low	Today's Close
Advanced	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
Declined	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
Total Issues	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
New Issues	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Today's High	Today's Low
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Net	Buy	Sell
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 108,500,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 108,500,000
Prev. consolidated close 108,500,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Today's High	Today's Low	Today's Close
Advanced	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
Declined	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
Total Issues	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
New Issues	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Today's High	Today's Low
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Year	Month	Day	Age
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Today's High	Today's Low	Today's Close
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Today's High	Today's Low
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100 High Low Quot. Chgs.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100 High	100 Low	Quot.	Chgs.
108.15	108.15	IBM	4.00	2.44	14.0	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Univac	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00

New York Stocks Close Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Duponts

NEW YORK — Prices rose slightly Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 6.08 Wednesday, was up 3.75 to 1,263.69 at the close. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin. Volume totaled 108.36 million shares, against 108.15 million in the previous session.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Before the market opened, the government reported that U.S. retail sales took an unexpected 1.9 percent drop in March, for their largest decline in more than seven years.

Though the figure seemed to be anything but a bullish signal on the U.S. economy, it served to reinforce recent hopes for a relatively stimulative Federal Reserve credit policy and lower interest rates.

In the credit markets Thursday, interest rates on short-term Treasury bills dropped 10 to 20 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point. Prices of long-term government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, climbed about \$10 for every \$1,000 in face value.

"I think we're starting to see the spring rally develop here," said Eugene Perotti, of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, Los Angeles.

IBM announced first-quarter earnings of \$1.61 a share compared to \$1.97 a share in the year-ago quarter, also contributing to the market's gains. Worries about Big Blue's profits had been a cloud over the market for several weeks.

"The earnings are on the table," Mr. Perotti said, and now the market may be able to adopt "a longer-term focal point."

"It looks very encouraging," he said. "It's a well-based recovery."

"There's been no follow-through in the last couple of months," he said. The possibility of more accommodating interest rates "should set the stage for a more sustainable recovery," he said.

"The dimension of the rally will depend on real action on Capitol Hill," he said.

News from the Fed was still in the background, after Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker expressed concern about the health of the U.S. recovery. His speech reassured some analysts that the Fed is unlikely to tighten credit, which could drive up interest rates.

The combination of the retail sales decline and Mr. Volcker's comments "bodes well for interest rates," said Charles Jensen, of MKI Securities. The IBM earnings had been a cloud over the market and it is now experiencing a little relief, he said.

On the trading floor shortly before the close, BankAmerica Corp., AT&T and Univac were among the most active issues, all moving higher in late afternoon trading.

AT&T announced it was filing with the Federal Communications Commission for a restructuring of long-distance rates. Univac's stock rose after the company rejected an \$18-a-share tender offer from Carl Icahn for control of the company.

Crown Zellerbach, another takeover target, moved higher on the news its board of directors had rejected a \$42.50-per-share bid from Sir James Goldsmith, and speculation the forest products company could get higher offers.

(A.P. UPI)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100 High	100 Low	Quot.	Chgs.
108.15	108.15	IBM	4.00	2.44	14.0	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Univac	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00

CHORUS GIRL

Most analysts are trapped in the jargon of their profession, having to say buy, sell or hold, although sophists have refined the art of indirection, of "hedging" opinions. What is the difference between an "aggressive investor" and an "investor"? Does an equity categorized as a "businessman's commitment" also embrace the hopes of a chorus girl? What is a "speculation" contrasted to an "investment"? When SEARS was incubating under \$2 a share, AMERICAN ICE was "hot", ranked as a "classic investment".

In time, it melted into the dossiers of the disenchanted. Research departments on the "Street" mirror the observations of C. Northcote Parkinson. "Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion". In honoring monumental trivialities, analysts are addicted to non-imaginative yardsticks, hampered by the S.E.C.'s ban on "inside information". An eager researcher intrudes upon "CHRYSLER", seeking to cut out a "fact" that will titillate his firm, securing him a niche in a fiscal Valhalla.

What can he be told that isn't relayed to other prying researchers? Wall Street "houses" retain scores of analysts as a tool to solicit customers, trying to dazzle institutional investors with the depth of their research, while in secret, "prime movers" look upon equity sleuths with disdain, preferring to hone in on "Sponsors", the "Elitists" who orchestrate stock prices.

The piousettes of "Elitists" can't be programmed on a computer for "Sponsors" act with the stealth of a cat burglar in Cannes, accumulating during comatose markets, selling when the "Crowd" becomes euphoric. Although C.G.R. peruses reports as avidly as a schoolboy reading Penthouse, our seers try to decipher the footprints of "Elitists", mocking prevailing opinion.

When oracles were mapdazzling over APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY, we sounded a sour note, urging readers to go "short". The "Quartet" plunged 600%, once again the contrarian triumphed. Our current letter predicts that the DJ will catapult over 1500.

In addition, C.G.R. selects a "puppy" that could emulate the success of a recently recommended "special situation" that levitated from \$2 to \$16.

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Past performance does not guarantee future results.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100 High	100 Low	Quot.	Chgs.
108.15	108.15	IBM	4.00	2.44	14.0	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Univac	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00

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108.15	108.15	Univac	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00
108.15	108.15	Unicom	1.00	6.45	15.6	108.15	108.15	108.15	0.00

(Continued on Page 12)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bid Is Rejected
By Zellerbach

United Press International
SAN FRANCISCO — Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s board of directors has rejected an \$807.5-million takeover bid from Sir James Goldsmith, the company announced Thursday.

The board recommended that shareholders decline Sir James's \$42.50-per-share offer for common stock, saying that the long-term value of the shares is about \$60. At 3 P.M. Thursday, the stock listed at \$42.50, up 67 cents on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that Crown Zellerbach might be seeking a higher bidder who might be more acceptable to management. Sir James is believed to want Crown Zellerbach so he can sell off some of it at a profit.

Burmah Says '84 Profit Rose

Reuters
LONDON — Burmah Oil PLC reported Thursday a 7.8-percent increase in pretax profit for 1984 to £70 million (\$84 million) from £64.9 million in 1983. Volume rose about 8 percent, to £1.72 billion from £1.58 billion.

Contributors to the profit included lubricants and fuels at £68.8 million before interest and tax, up 31 percent from £49.2 million in 1983, and specialty chemicals at £7.4 million, up 34 percent from £5.5 million. However, shipping's profit fell 8 percent, to £6.3 million from the year earlier £6.9 million. Profit from exploration and production, after petroleum-revenue tax, fell 31 percent, to £13.4 million from £19.3 million.

The company said a subsidiary, Quinon Hazell Ltd., had a £3.1-million loss, compared with a profit in 1983 of £2.6 million. Investment and distribution activities contrib-

Japan Unveils
New Airliner

Reuters
GIFU, Japan — Japan unveiled Thursday an experimental airliner capable of using airports with runways too short for normal commercial planes.

A spokesman for the 784-million project said the plane, named Asuka, would begin test flights later this year. He said the plane needed only 700 meters (2,300 feet) for takeoff, compared with about twice that for other airliners. It is to carry more than 100 people and be quieter than other jets its size, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the fuselage was modeled after Japan's C-1 military transport and that its four FJR-700 engines were developed by the Industrial Science and Technology agency.

Forceful
Leader

(Continued from Page 11)
dent, "Walter really took my mind out of the union as I had known it in the shop and put it on a much broader social plane: civil rights, political and international affairs," Mr. White said.

Within a year, Mr. White, now 25, became a full-time organizer for the union's Canadian committee in Toronto.

In 1978, he became the UAW's Canadian director and soon began to show signs of independence from the U.S. union.

Last December, with the union's Canadian and American branches irritated with each other, Mr. White presented the union with demands he knew it would not accept: independent control over Canadian bargaining and strikes, plus guaranteed access to the strike fund. The UAW executive board rejected the demands, 24 to 1. Mr. White cast the negative vote.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

DEC Forms European Board

By Brenda Hagerry
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Digital Equipment Corp., the U.S. computer maker, said it is forming a European board of directors.

"With Europe playing a larger role in our overall operations it is particularly important that Digital as a whole becomes more aware and sensitive of the issues and concerns that are unique to individual European countries," said Kenneth H. Olsen, Digital's president and founder.

The board, appointed for a two-year term, will be made up of eight DEC vice presidents and will be chaired by Jean-Claude Peterschmitt.

Other members are Pier-Carlo Faloutti, president for Europe; Don K. Busick, corporate software services; William C. Hanson, corporate systems manufacturing; Winston R. Hindle Jr., corporate operations; Jeffrey C. Kalb, corporate low-end systems and technology; James M. Osterhoff, corporate finance; and Peter J. Smith, corporate computer-aided engineering and manufacturing.

Texasco Inc. said M. Kendall Lancaster has been named president and resident director of Texasco Saudia Inc. Mr. Lancaster moves to Riyadh from Harrison, New York, where he was eastern regional sales manager for Texasco Chemical Co. He succeeds Kenneth T. Hern, who was transferred to Lagos as managing director of Texasco Nigeria Ltd.

Financiere Credit Suisse-First Boston said Robert Strelbel has resigned as a member of the group executive board and as chairman of two units, CSFB Securities and Valuers White Wolf SA. The bank, jointly owned by Credit Suisse and First Boston Corp., said Mr. Strelbel would pursue a career in private banking. Oswald Grubel, currently chief executive of CSFB Securities, was named chairman of both units and is to be nominated to the group executive board.

Spencer Stuart & Associates Ltd. has appointed Eric K.H. Sim as vice president in its Singapore office. He joins Spencer Stuart, an executive search firm, from the post of general manager and chief executive of United Merchant Bank Ltd., a Singapore-based unit of United Overseas Bank.

General Foods Corp. has appointed Sylvester T. Hinkes, general manager of GAF AG, a West German subsidiary, as a corporate vice president. General Foods is based in White Plains, New York.

American Express Co. has named Hugh Freedberg vice president and general manager of travel-related services for its Southeast Asia region. He moves to Singapore from his post as vice president and general manager for consumer financial services in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. has appointed Yasushi Sakashita to head its London branch, succeeding Toichi Danno, who is returning to Tokyo. Mr. Sakashita previously was general manager of the bank's international finance division, based in Tokyo.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce of Toronto has opened a new trust subsidiary in Guernsey. The new unit, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Channel Islands) Ltd., is headed by Keith Betts, who previously was with Guinness Mahon Guernsey Ltd.

Merrill Lynch International in London said Tony Church has joined its research department as a senior chemical analyst, responsible for coverage of the major U.K. and European chemical companies as well as the European operations of major U.S. chemical companies. For the past six years, he has followed the European chemical industry from London for Kidder Peabody.

VW Board Proposes To Restore Dividend
Reuters
WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagenwerk AG said Thursday that its supervisory board has proposed restoring a 5-Deutsche-mark (\$1.60) dividend on 1984 results after omitting dividend payments for 1982 and 1983.

VW's last payment, on 1981 results, was also 5 DM per share.

Chemical Reports
10.3% Profit Gain

Reuters
NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp., parent of Chemical Bank, said Thursday that first-quarter net income rose 10.3 percent, to \$89.7 million, or \$1.68 per share, from \$81.3 million, or \$1.58 per share a year earlier.

The rise was largely attributable to higher net-interest income, service fees and foreign-exchange trading profits, the bank said. Net-interest income rose 14.3 percent, to \$457.2 million, from \$400.1 million a year earlier, the bank said.

These gains were partly offset by losses from trading-account activities and sales of investment securities and by higher noninterest expenses, it said.

COMPANY NOTES

Aerospaciale, the state-owned French aircraft builder, said Australia's Air Queensland has ordered four of its ATR-42 commuter airliners and has taken options on three others in a 360-million franc (\$37.8-million) contract.

Arab Bank EC of Bahrain said Luxembourg's Middle East Financial Group SA has made a takeover bid for all of its issued-share capital.

Brantec Inc. said its March loss factor increased to 79.4 percent from 73.4 percent last March, and that its revenue passenger miles increased to 181.2 million from 114.8 million for the same month.

Brokers Hill Pty. and **Shell Australia Ltd.** said they have acquired another 3-percent stake in Wood-

side Petroleum Ltd., lifting their joint share to 45.6 percent.

Hilton Hotels Corp. said it has raised its bank credit to \$600 million in what observers saw as a move to build a war chest to fight takeover attempts following a recent bid by Golden Nugget Inc.

Hitchcock Zosen Corp. said it and **Nichimen Corp.** have won a \$260-million order from Indonesia's state-run paper company, **Kertas Kraft Aceh**, to build a chemical pulp plant in Aceh by mid-1988.

Imperial Group PLC's proposed merger with **Permaflex Ltd.** had been referred to the British Monopolies Commission, which has given six months to complete its report.

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. said it hoped to have one full pipeline operating at its Volta Aluminum Co. plant in Ghana by the end of April but that further production would depend on power availability.

Millicom Inc. said in New York City that its Hong Kong joint venture company, **China Telecom Systems Ltd.**, has started providing radio telephone service in Hong Kong.

NEC Corp. said it would increase its output of 256-kilobit dynamic random access memory to seven million chips per month by the end of 1985 from three million last March, a company spokesman said.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said it has struck oil in Colombia's northeastern Llanos area.

New Profits
From PCBs

(Continued from Page 11)
PCBs, various companies sell a process to clean the oil, destroying the toxic chemical by stripping off the chlorine. Among those companies are PPM; SunOhio of Canton, Ohio; and Acurex Inc. of Mountain View, California. Other federally-licensed chemical processes are by PCB Destruction of Kansas City, Missouri; and Franklin Research Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Georgia Power Co., after research by the electric power institute, is building a plant that uses a solvent to selectively concentrate PCBs out of mineral oil.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Burmah Oil	1,725	1,285	1,023	849	725
Revenue	1,725	1,285	1,023	849	725
Profit	275	205	165	135	105
Per Share	0.275	0.205	0.165	0.135	0.105
Canada					
Imperial Oil	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
France					
Crédit Lyonnais	1,500	1,200	1,000	800	600
Revenue	1,500	1,200	1,000	800	600
Profit	150	120	100	80	60
Per Share	1.50	1.20	1.00	0.80	0.60
Switzerland					
Sulzer	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
United States					
Allied Chemicals	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
Germany					
Wolfsburg	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20

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Floating Rate Notes April 11

Dollar	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Alcoa	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
Amstar	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
Boeing	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
Boycott	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
City Nat'l	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
CPC Int'l	1,000	800	600	400	200
Revenue	1,000	800	600	400	200
Profit	100	80	60	40	20
Per Share	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20

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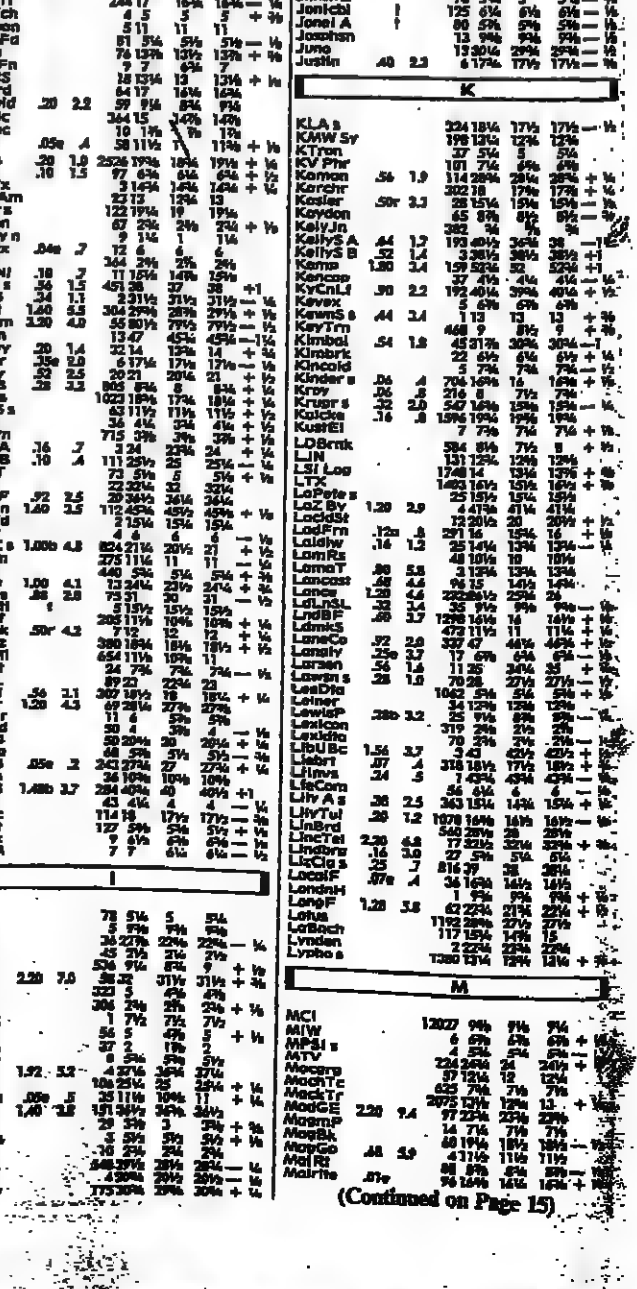
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12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.		Close	
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Quot.

[illegible]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	IJ	JK	KL	KM	KN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC
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April 11

HASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible]

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
11 April 1985

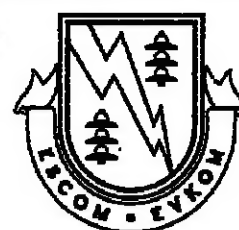
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT		DOLLIFLEX LIMITED	
(a) Al-Mal Term	\$ 152.54	(w) Multifactor	11.00%
(b) Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd.		(w) Dollar Long Term	11.00%
(c) Bank of America	\$F 171.50	(w) Japanese Yen	11.00%
(d) Bank of Europe	\$F 174.00	(w) Pound Sterling	11.00%
(e) Bank of Montreal	\$F 174.00	(w) Deutsche Mark	DN 101.11
(f) Bank of Pacific	\$F 174.00	(w) Swiss Franc	\$F 94.2
(g) Bank of Tokyo	\$F 174.00		
(h) Bank of Victoria	\$F 174.00		
(i) Bank of West	\$F 174.00		
(j) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		
(k) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		
(l) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		
(m) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		
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(lp) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		
(lq) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		
(lr) Bank of World	\$F 174.00		

How long?

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

April 11, 1995



ESCOM
Electricity Supply Commission

Sandton (Transvaal)

DM 200 000 000

8 1/4% Bearer Bonds of 1985/1993

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SPORTS

Show Strikes Out 11 As Padres Nip Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Eric Show, the right-handed ace of the National League champion San Diego Padres, struck out a career-high 11 batters and scattered four hits Wednesday in a 3-0 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Show, whose previous strikeout high was eight, did not allow a walk or a runner past second base and retired 13 consecutive batters before the first and fifth innings.

San Diego's manager, Dick Williams, was amazed.

"No one could expect nine innings from him this early, let alone a shutout and 11 strikeouts," Williams said.

San Diego got the only run it needed in the first inning when Jerry Davis singled, reached second on an error and scored on Kevin McReynolds' single. The Padres got insurance in the ninth on Jerry Royster's two-run double.

In Los Angeles, Steve Howe simply "said a little prayer and went to work," he said after getting a save in his first appearance in the major leagues in more than a year.

Howe, who was suspended because of cocaine use, had not pitched in the majors since September 1983. In addition to the suspension, he had undergone elbow surgery last winter.

Howe came in in the bottom of the ninth after Houston had scored once and had a runner on first with two outs. On Howe's first pitch, Jose Cruz lined out to center field to end the game.

Jerry Reuss, who owns a 20-10 record against Houston, had helped himself with a two-run single in the sixth inning and took a five-hitter and a 5-0 lead into the eighth. But he left after giving up two more hits that inning and Ken Howell threw a wild pitch, allowing one run to score. Alan Ashby's two-run single made it 5-3.

In the ninth, Kevin Bass drew a leadoff walk, then scored on a sacrifice fly by Phil Garner before Howe came in and retired Cruz, Houston's cleanup hitter.

Expos 4, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Bill Gullickson, who had lost five straight April decisions since 1983, pitched seven strong innings, allowing four hits, and singled in a run for Montreal.

Hubie Brooks, acquired from the New York Mets in the big trade for Gary Carter, drove in three runs with two singles and a sacrifice fly and teammate Tim Lincecum contributed two singles and a triple and stole two bases.

The Reds' player-manager, Pete Rose, singled and had a run-scoring ground out in four at bats. The hit raised his career total to 4,100.

Blue Jays 1, Royals 0

In Toronto, in the American League, Bill Caudill, the relief pitcher acquired in a trade and signed for \$9 million over five years, pitched out of jams in the seventh, eighth and ninth innings for the victory and Gary Lavett, acquired in another deal, worked a perfect 10th.

Both Toronto starter Doyle Alexander and Kansas City starter Danny Jackson pitched well enough to win. Jackson went nine innings and gave up five hits without walking a batter; Alexander allowed five hits before Caudill relieved in the seventh with runners on first and third and two outs and got Orix Conception on a fly ball.

In the 10th, Toronto's Willie Upshaw led off with a single and was sacrificed to third. One out later, Tony Fernandez hit a sharp grounder to deep short that Conception fielded. Fernandez barely beat Conception's throw to first while Upshaw dashed home just ahead of the throw there.

Earlier, the Royals said relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry and center fielder Willie Wilson have signed contracts that should bind them to the team for the rest of their careers.

Orioles 7, Rangers 1

In Baltimore, Fred Lynn, the \$6.8-million free agent, got his first two hits for the Orioles while Mike Roddenberry, the American League's only 20-game winner last season, went six innings for the victory.

Lynn singled twice during a six-run fourth inning, his second hit driving in two runs. Rick Dempsey hit a two-run single in the fourth.

Baltimore shortstop Cal Ripken, who has played every inning of 444 straight games, sprained his left ankle during an attempted pickoff and may miss Friday night's contest against Toronto.

Tigers 8, Indians 1

In Detroit, Lou Whitaker drove in his team's first four runs with two homers and Kirk Gibson accounted for the final three runs with a home run.

Dan Petry, 18-8 last season, scattered four hits over six innings before Aurelio Lopez pitched three perfect innings for a save.

Liverpool, Juventus Win In Soccer

United Press International

LONDON — Title-holder Liverpool and powerful Juventus scored comfortable first-leg home victories in the European Champions' Soccer Cup on Wednesday night to pave the way for a probable second consecutive English-Italian final.

Liverpool, which edged Roma on penalties to win last year's crown for the fourth time in eight years, defeated Panathinaikos of Greece, 4-0, while Juventus beat Bordeaux of France, 3-0, in their semifinal in Turin.

Everton, Liverpool's Merseyside neighbor, did well in the Cup-Winners Cup, holding Bayern Munich to a goalless draw in West Germany, and Rapid Vienna defeated visiting Moscow Dynamo, 3-1.

The UEFA Cup, a second-tier tournament, saw a 3-1 victory of Hungary's Ferencváros at home over Zelenograd of Yugoslavia and Inter-Milan defeat Real Madrid, 2-0.

The second leg matches in all three competitions will be played in two weeks.

In Rush, the leading scorer in Europe last season, spearheaded Liverpool's success with two goals in 60 minutes.

The Welsh international, who scored a second-round hat-trick against Benfica of Portugal, struck in the 48th and 49th minutes after Scotsman John Wark had opened Liverpool's scoring 10 minutes before the interval with his 23rd goal in 32 European tries.

Jim Beglin, debuting in European competition, then headed home Liverpool's fourth goal in the 80th minute to give the champions an almost unassailable lead.

Juventus provided a polished display of attacking soccer to overpower Bordeaux, which never looked like testing the Italians.

Michel Platini was the creative genius driving Juventus and the French national team captain capped a brilliant display by completing the scoring 17 minutes from the end.

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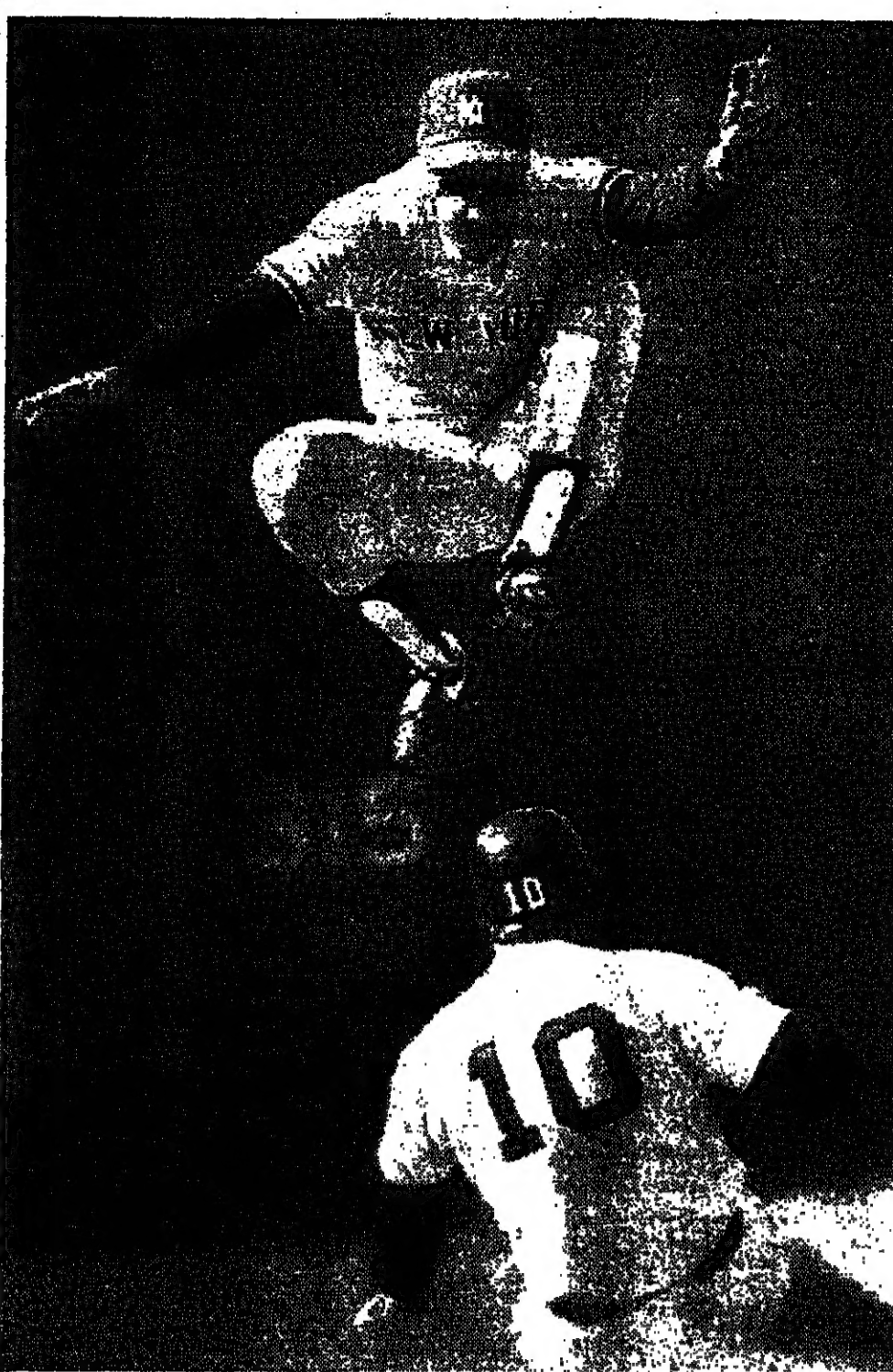
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Yankee shortstop Bobby Meacham jumped high to avoid Rich Gedman of the Red Sox, sliding into second on a wild throw. Yankees landed with a thud, losing by 14-5 Wednesday.

The Red Sox broke open the game with a seven-run second inning against Ed Whitson, the big-money free agent signed by the Yankees. Whitson lasted only one and two-thirds innings and gave up nine runs — just three of them earned — on six hits.

Errors by Whitson and catcher Butch Wynegar, both on bunts, fueled the big inning. Rich Gedman, who went four for four, doubled and singled in the second inning and Buckner capped the uprising.

In Boston, Tony Armas and Wade Boggs each drove in three runs and Bill Buckner hit a two-run homer as New York was routed.

Yankees' Steinbrenner Is Quick to Throw His First Curve

NEW YORK — It does not take long for the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, to sound off when things are not going well for his team.

"Off the first two days," Steinbrenner told the New York Times after Boston routed the Yankees, 14-5, Wednesday, "I'd have to say our pitching stinks. They know they stink."

The Red Sox beat New York by 9-2 on Monday.

Yankee pitching has given up 24 hits and 14 walks in addition to 23 runs in two games.

"I'm not going to sit back and let this stuff continue," Steinbrenner said. "It's only two games; I'm not going to panic. But I'm not going to be as patient as I was last year."

Does this mean some changes can be expected? "This is a tremendously tough division," he said. "I'm not going to let them get too far behind before I make moves. I'm not saying what moves, just moves."

The trouble with happy endings is that life goes on. Just when Crenshaw thought he had gotten the monkey off his back, it was replaced by a gorilla.

Since that green coat was draped around his shoulders, he said, golf has brought him "embarrassment, hurt, anger and frustration."

A month after his 1984 Masters victory, "It was like the life was just drawn right out of me." And, with the 49th Masters starting Thursday, the life is not back yet.

Golfers have slumps, but what Crenshaw has been in for the last 11 months is a black hole. In nine starts this year, he has missed five times, been disqualified and won only \$11,810. He ranks 160th on the Professional Golfers Association tour in scoring (74.0), 150th in greens in regulation, 160th in driving distance and 134th in putting.

Crenshaw has worried so much that he has lost 10 pounds and, no matter how much he eats cannot gain an ounce on what was always a slim frame.

Even his legendary putting and boyish looks seem in jeopardy. "The puts just aren't falling," he said. "When you struggle with the putter, it gets into the rest of your game. It's an extra strain on yourself to try to squeeze that ball in the hole."

Crenshaw "doesn't even have an excuse. My health has been perfect." Some would like to point out

Favorites Get Workouts In Stanley Cup Openers

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Hometown fans heaved a great sigh of relief around the National Hockey League on Wednesday night after their teams got started off on the right foot in the Stanley Cup playoffs. Even if those teams had to work overtime to do so.

The defending champion Oilers edged Los Angeles, 3-2, on Les Fogelin's sharp-angled shot 3:01 into overtime. The Philadelphia Flyers, who had the most points during the regular season, defeated the New York Rangers on Mark Howe's shot 8:01 into the extra session.

The Washington Capitals beat the New York Islanders, 4-2, when Alan Haworth scored at 2:28 of overtime, while the Winnipeg Jets' Brian Mullen deflected in a shot 7:56 into overtime to beat the Calgary Flames, 5-4.

Elsewhere, Boston upset Montreal, 5-3; Chicago mauled Detroit, 9-5; Minnesota surprised St. Louis, 3-2; and Quebec beat Buffalo, 5-2. All series continued Thursday night at the same sites.

Oilers 3, Kings 2

Fogelin was an unlikely hero on a team led by super scorers Wayne Gretzky, Paul Coffey and Jari Kurri. Coffey and Kurri got the Oilers' other two goals, while Craig Redmond and Bernie Nicholls scored for Los Angeles. Nicholls making it 2-2 with 4:37 to go in regulation.

Then Fogelin produced the victory on what he called "a lucky goal," which came on the only shot of the overtime.

"I was about at the goal line when I let it go," said Fogelin, who had only four goals all season. "I didn't look at all but I knew I had a little run on the outside."

"I thought I could intercept it," said the Kings' goalie, Bob Janecyk, "but it hit my stick and deflected in."

Jets 5, Flames 4

In Winnipeg, Mullen's goal capped a Winnipeg comeback from a 4-1 deficit. Mullen, skating through the slot, deflected Dave Ellett's point drive past goaltender Reggie Lemelin.

Dave Babych scored in the first period for Winnipeg, but Calgary got four straight goals, by Ed Reers, Hakan Loob, Paul Reinhart and Steve Konroyd, in the second period. The Jets rallied when Paul MacLean connected late in the second period, then Dale Hawerchuk and Ellett scored in the third.

"Anytime you get a deflection that goes in like that," said Winnipeg's coach, Barry Long, "it's kind of a lucky goal. Nonetheless, if the puck is shot on the ice and the players get their sticks on the ice, anything can happen."

Flyers 5, Rangers 4

Philadelphia, which swept seven games from the Rangers during the season and finished 51 points ahead of New York in the Patrick Division, ended a nine-game losing streak. The Flyers led, 3-0, but the Rangers rallied as Don Maloney scored twice. A mistake by goalie Glen Hanlon allowed the Flyers' Tim Kerr to score into an unguarded cage for a 4-3 lead, but Anders Hedberg forced overtime when he beat goalie Pelle Lindbergh with 26 seconds left in the third period.

Howe's goal came after Ron St. Louis scored twice in the first period.

ter outworked two Rangers behind the New York net to get the puck and pass it out front.

"I didn't know the puck was in until I heard the crowd," Howe said. "Tonight is history. We have to concentrate on tomorrow night. As for losing the Rangers rally, he said, 'I don't think we let up. I think things just clicked for them.'"

Capitals 4, Islanders 3

In Washington, both teams scored three times in the second period. Mike Bossy had two goals for New York and Larry Murphy

two on power plays for the Capitals. In overtime, Haworth skated in virtually untouched from the left corner to beat the Islanders' goalie, Billy Smith.

The victory was Washington's first at home against the Islanders in playoff competition. The Islanders, who managed only 17 shots Wednesday, eliminated the Capitals from the playoffs the last two years and had won their last six postseason overtime games.

"I was very surprised," Haworth said. "In the playoffs, in overtime, things don't usually open up like that."

Braves 5, Canadiens 3

In Montreal, Ken Linseman scored a goal and set up two, including the winner by Keith Crowder, for the Braves. They were helped by the goaltending of Doug Keene, who made 19 saves and held off the Canadiens, who finished off in the Adams Division, 12 points ahead of the fourth-place Braves — after they surged back from a 3-0 deficit.

Charlie Simmer, Mike O'Connell and Linseman put Boston on top, then it was tied by goals from Petr Svoboda, Mario Tremblay and Bobby Smith, who scored 42 seconds apart in the third period. Crowder snuffed a pass from Linseman past Montreal goaltender

Steve Penney at 9:21 and Rick Middleton added an insurance goal for Boston at 14:05.

"We wanted to see if we couldn't put together a real good first period," said the Braves' coach, Harry Sinden. "We felt that we could do a lot of good. We didn't feel we could afford to fall behind at all."

Black Hawks 9, Red Wings 5

In Chicago, the Black Hawks set a team record for playoff goals in one game. Rookie Eddie Olczyk scored twice and got an assist for the Hawks, who held a 4-0 lead after one period and were up, 8-3, after 40 minutes.

"I remember sitting in the stands last year during the playoffs, watching the Hawks lose to Minnesota," said Olczyk, a Chicago native. "I made up my mind that if the Hawks drafted me, the greatest thrill of my life would be to listen to the crowd in my hometown cheering for me in a Stanley Cup playoff game."

North Stars 3, Blues 2

In St. Louis, the North Stars surprised the Blues, who held a 6-1 margin over Minnesota in games during the regular season. Goaltie Gilles Meloche made 39 saves and Craig Hartsburg ended a 1-1 tie with a deflected slapshot in the middle period, then Keith Acton got the winner with 9:15 left.

Neal Broten also scored for the North Stars, while Jorgen Petersson and Ron Ramage, with a short-handed goal, replied for the Blues.

Nordiques 5, Sabres 2

In Quebec City, Wilf Paiement scored twice in the third period to ensure victory in a game interrupted for 20 minutes by a power failure. Michel Goulet, Alain Lemieux and Anton Stastny scored Quebec's other goals. Paul Cyr and Ric Seiling scored for Buffalo.

Quebec's Peter Stastny had to leave the game after taking a shot over the eye that required 25 stitches. He is not expected to miss Thursday night's second game.

NBA FOCUS

Boj Will Turn Pro

Manute Bol, the tallest player in U.S. college basketball, took the first step to becoming the tallest player in the National Basketball Association on Wednesday. The Associated Press reported.

Bol, a 7-foot-6 (2.28-meter) freshman from Sudan, told Bruce Webster, his coach at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut, of his decision and sent a letter to the NBA requesting to be included in June's early eligibility draft. According to Webster, the 190-pound (86-kilogram) Bol also said he wanted to return home to assure the safety of his sister, whom he had not heard from since May 1984.

"My doctor said it's the Hong Kong virus," Norman said after his final practice session Wednesday. "I'm quite ill," said the long-limbed Australian who won two titles on the U.S. tour last season and the U.S. Open in a playoff. He said he has received medical attention this week, including an injection that blurred his vision; "Just what I need right now," he said.

"I've had the virus for about six weeks. It kind of comes and goes. I just can't shake it."

Ballesteros, the Spaniard who has won two Masters and a British Open, said he has a painful skin problem, like a rash, on his palms.

"I'm trying something different this year, trying to come in more rested and relaxed," said Ballesteros, who often plays in tournament competition the week before the Masters.

This year, he spent the week on the beach. "No golf, just relaxing." Player, 49, a three-time Masters champion who is making his first start in more than three months, said, "I haven't played since January, and that's probably a mistake."

Still, the foreign contingent is among the strongest this event has had. It includes David Graham, the Australian who has won both the U.S. Open and PGA; Japanese veteran Isao Aoki, winner of 44 international titles; and Bernhard Langer of West Germany, the outstanding player in Europe last season.

Masters: The Rise and Fall of Ben Crenshaw

'Hurt, Frustration' One Year Later

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, D.C. — When Ben Crenshaw won his Masters title last year the most popular, sweet-tempered, honest and star-crossed golfer of his generation had craved a dozen years of disappointment in a day.

That trouble with happy endings is that life goes on. Just when Crenshaw thought he had gotten the monkey off his back, it was replaced by a gorilla.

Since that green coat was draped around his shoulders, he said, golf has brought him "embarrassment, hurt, anger and frustration."

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Ben Crenshaw, now mired in deepest of slumps, was helped on with champion's green jacket in 1984 by Seve Ballesteros, another one having problems. The Masters began Thursday.

Foreign Golfers Having Problems

The Associated Press

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The difficulties encountered by Gary Player, Seve Ballesteros and Greg Norman have taken some of the sting out of the once-formidable foreign challenge in the 49th Masters that was to begin Thursday at the Augusta National Golf Club.

"My doctor said it's the Hong Kong virus," Norman said after his final practice session Wednesday. "I'm quite ill," said the long-limbed Australian who won two titles on the U.S. tour last season and the U.S. Open in a playoff. He said he has received medical attention this week, including an injection that blurred his vision; "Just what I need right now," he said.

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Watson's goal? "To hit the perfect shot every time I swing at it."

So much for attainable goals.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	42	29	.590
Philadelphia	37	34	.522
New York	36	35	.507
New Jersey	35	36	.493
Washington	28	43	.396
Charlotte	24	47	.338
Orlando	23	48	.324
Atlanta	22	49	.314
Indiana	21	50	.304
Chicago	20	51	.294
Cleveland	19	52	.284
Pittsburgh	18	53	.274
San Antonio	17	54	.264
Dallas	16	55	.254
Phoenix	15	56	.244
Portland	14	57	.234
Utah	13	58	.224
Los Angeles	12	59	.214
Golden State	11	60	.204
San Diego	10	61	.194
Memphis	9	62	.184
San Jose	8	63	.174
Seattle	7	64	.164
Denver	6	65	.154
Minnesota	5	66	.144
St. Louis	4	67	.134
Kansas City	3	68	.124
San Francisco	2	69	.114
Oakland	1	70	.104

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Dallas	42	37	.532	.89	1st
San Antonio	40	40	.500	11	1st
Utah	39	40	.494	11 1/2	1st
Kansas City	31	48	.392	17 1/2	1st
Pacific Division					
L.A. Lakers	59	30	.667	—	1st
Portland	40	39	.506	19	1st
Phoenix	34	46	.425	25 1/2	1st
Seattle	31	48	.392	28	1st
L.A. Clippers	30	50	.375	31 1/2	1st
Golden State	22	57	.278	37	1st
Co-joined playoff berth					
Co-joined playoff berth					
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS					
Philadelphia	17	28	29	24—108	1st
New Jersey	23	24	34	34—125	1st

Taxing Conversation

Liberace: Still the High Poobah of Glitz

PEOPLE

Shaggy Unicorn Story

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